

Weather

Cloudy weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 47.1 and the minimum 39.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.7 and 44.0.

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ITALY WILL QUIT IF CONFERENCE DENIES DEMAND FOR FIUME

Will Withdraw Delegates From Paris Unless Allies Yield, It Threatens

AMEND COVENANT

Nations Of League Given Right To Control Own Labor Problems

ALTER ARMS PLAN

Council's Power Limited In Matter Of Reducing Armaments

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 21.—The Italian delegates have unanimously decided to withdraw from the Peace Conference unless Fiume is assigned to Italy simultaneously with the conclusion of peace.

(American Wireless To Reuter) Paris, March 27.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—An important amendment to protect nations against the influx of foreign labor was adopted Tuesday by the League of Nations Commission. It affirms the right of any country in the League to control matters solely within its jurisdiction.

Another important amendment to the League covenant affects the article empowering the Executive Council of the League to formulate a plan for reduction of armaments. The language of the article is altered so as to limit the powers of the Council to simple recommendations to the governments.

Virtually all the commissions and sub-commissions of the Peace Conference are awaiting instructions from the Supreme Council to close and submit their reports.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 28.—Canada has completed her war costs bill and is shortly submitting it to the Reparation Commission. It is understood that the bill amounts to between £300 million and £400 million.

The war indemnity claimed by Portugal amounts of £120 million.

China Submits Demands
The Chinese delegation has submitted a memorandum to the Peace Conference demanding the restoration of Kiaochow, declaring that the continuance of foreign occupation in China is likely to result in serious misunderstandings and emphasizing that restitution must be made to China direct and not through the intermediary of Japan.

More Neutral Views Heard

London, March 21.—An official communique from Paris today states that at the meeting of the Committee of the League of Nations Commission this afternoon delegates from neutral countries gave further views concerning the draft covenant, the remaining articles of which were examined.

The Peace Conference hoped that all States there represented would become original members of the League.

London, March 22.—An official communique from Paris today states that the League of Nations Commission this afternoon discussed a number of amendments suggested as the result of the recent exchange of views with representatives of neutral States or the constructive criticism to which the covenant has been generally submitted.

Polish Problem Considered

London, March 21.—An official communique from Paris today states that the Supreme War-Council this afternoon considered different aspects of the Polish question and the transport of General Haller's troops to Poland.

London, March 22.—An official communique from Paris today states that the Supreme War Council discussed the new report of the Polish Affairs Commission and reserved it for final examination in connection with subsequent determinations of the Polish boundaries which affect Germany.

President Wilson Issues Statement
New York, March 27.—President (Continued on Page 8)

British Labor Situation Near Crisis; Three Unions Agree To Act Together

Offer Of Government Is Rejected By Railwaymen After Bonar Law Said Purpose Was To Keep Wages At Present Level

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 28.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government had definitely proposed that the wages, including the war bonus, to railway employees should remain at their present level until the end of 1919 but the men demanded increases involving an additional £10 millions a year. This was very serious because some addition to railway rates was already inevitable under the Transport Bill.

In conclusion he declared that the miners' leaders never before had such an opportunity. If they rejected it it would be the greatest mistake ever made by the leaders of a great industry. He again emphasized that any strike would be a strike against the State and not one merely between employees and employers.

Miners Discuss Commission's Report
London, March 21.—The conference of miners' delegates today discussed the reports issued by the Coal Commission, after which the conference adjourned until the 26th after advising the miners to continue work pending negotiations with the Government for modifications of the proposals made in Justice Sankey's report.

The railway employees have rejected the offer made by the Government, called yesterday.

The Government announces it has arranged that the House of Commons shall sit on Saturday if the labor position renders it necessary that steps shall be taken to organize reserves of food and the extensive employment of motor transport to convey necessities to large centers.

Strong Measures May Be Taken
Mr. Bonar Law's warning that strong measures would be taken in the event of a strike evoked protests from the benches occupied by labor members. The newspapers this morning express the opinion that he would not have spoken so gravely if he had believed there was a possibility of continued bargaining. The general view is that the temper of the men, who demand the immediate nationalization of the mines, may reject the conciliatory counsel of their leaders and the papers unanimously appeal to them to accept Justice Sankey's report and enable the Coal Commission to pursue the work which has already substantially benefited them and not to alienate public sympathy by the blunder of a strike.

Today the conference of the Labor Triple Alliance, comprising representatives of the Miners' Federation, the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Union of Transport Workers, met and reviewed the whole labor situation, including the threatened strike of railwaymen.

The conference unanimously resolved to approach the Government with a view to removing the deadlock between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Executive Committee, meanwhile requesting the railway men to remain at work during the negotiations and pending the further decision of the Triple Alliance.

No Agreement At Conferences
London, March 25.—A series of conferences between the railwaymen and the Government officials began at Downing Street yesterday morning, continued at the Board of Trade during the afternoon till late in the evening but failed to reach an agreement and adjourned till Sunday afternoon.

The delegates of 139 London district branches of the National Union of Railwaymen met yesterday evening and passed a resolution insisting on the acceptance of the full demands of their national program. The resolution will be submitted to a mass meeting of the members on Sunday.

Will Act Together
London, March 23.—(Official).—The reply given at yesterday's conference (Continued on Page 2)

Hongkong Launches Second Steel Ship

Chairman Of Dockyard Company Announces Five Others Are To Follow Soon

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Hongkong, March 26.—An 8,000 tonner, being the second steel standard ship built in Hongkong, was launched yesterday evening at the Kowloon Dockyard.

The Chairman of the Kowloon Dockyard Company in a speech stated that five other standard ships will follow shortly and foreshadowed the possibility, at a not very distant future, of Hongkong being independent of Great Britain and America for steel.

GUARDS IN TRIUMPHANT MARCH THROUGH LONDON

Division 10,000 Strong Led By Earl Of Cavan And Crown Prince Reviewed By King

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 22.—Led by General the Earl of Cavan, formerly Commander of the Guards Division, and the Prince of Wales, the Guards Division, about 10,000 strong, today marched through London in the midst of the very enthusiastic cheers of the enormous crowd lining the route, which had been lavishly decorated with flags. The weather was cold but bright. A special covered stand had been erected at Buckingham Palace from which the King and Queen and members of the Royal family viewed the procession. Lorries conveying officers and men who were unable to walk followed the procession, in which also participated all the demobilized Guardsmen.

After the march each soldier was handed a message from the King bearing a facsimile autograph of His Majesty's signature and expressing high appreciation of their war records and gratitude for the honorable deeds they had achieved.

Deadlock In Parley Is Blamed On South

Chu Chi-shien Says It Is Fault Of Tang Shao-yi's Attitude

In reply to the National Peace Union letter urging the resumption of the peace parley in Shanghai, Mr. Chu Chi-shien, the chief Northern delegate, expressed regret that Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern delegate, refused to agree to Mr. Chu's proposal to meet again in conference next Monday. Mr. Chu contended that as the telegram of Mr. Chang Jui-chi, the demarcation commissioner, has confirmed the cessation of hostilities in Shensi and has urged the resumption of the conference, both sides should no longer hesitate about reopening the negotiations which have so long been suspended.

The Northern delegate pointed out that since Mr. Chang was nominated by Mr. Tang himself and his appointment was approved by both sides, his message should be considered authoritative and final. Mr. Chu said that many telegrams and letters have been received from public bodies in the various provinces, all pressing him to take action, but the refusal of Mr. Tang to entertain his request was causing him considerable anxiety.

Breadstuffs Exports From U.S. Show Gain

Increase Of Fifty Percent In First Eight Months Of Year Is Reported

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, March 27.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports issued today showed an increase of 50 percent in the exports of breadstuffs in the first eight months of the current fiscal year. The total was valued at \$577,950,255, as compared with \$382,190,789 in the previous year. The exports of cotton decreased slightly, amounting to 14,173,180,396 pounds as compared with 18,600,599,474. Meat and dairy products increased from \$274,184,044 last year to \$329,195,589 this year.

Yankee Soldiers Wearing Wooden Shoes



YANKEE SOLDIERS IN FRANCE. French women sitting out Yankee fighters with sabots. The men shown in the picture are Privates Craite, Sadler and Eckelberg, of Headquarters Troop, Eighty-eighth Division. The wooden shoes come in handy on muddy days when they are worn over the regular army brogans.

SAILING OF ANTILOCHUS DELAYED UNTIL APRIL 10

Steamer Will Await Arrival Of Enemy Subjects From Shanghai, Kiangsi And Hunan

The sailing of the Antiochus with deported enemy subjects has been postponed until Thursday, April 10, and embarkation will not start this morning as was planned. The Antiochus will await the arrival of German and Austrian subjects from Shanghai, Kiangsi and Hunan provinces, due here yesterday. It was decided to detain a portion of remaining enemy subjects was announced yesterday morning following the receipt of a telegram from Peking.

Everything was in readiness for a speedy loading of the ship today. Over 400 pieces of heavy baggage have been sent aboard and will not be returned to the Embarkation Depot.

Enemy subjects now at Nantao will be detained there until April 8 or 9, it was announced yesterday. Germans and Austrians in the Settlement were notified of the delay in sailing by the police yesterday.

A Hankow telegram last night stated that 35 enemy subjects who are residents of the river port and 21 sent there by the provincial authorities of Hunan left for Shanghai yesterday.

KOREAN FLAGS FLAUNTED OVER MILLS AT SEOUL

People Apparently Determined To Persist In Stand Of Passive Resistance

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Seoul, March 25.—The mills around Seoul this morning were decorated with Korean national flags. Japanese soldiers and police removed them as speedily as possible.

The Koreans are apparently determined to persist in their passive resistance, which is not only perplexing the authorities but causing them considerable annoyance.

A demonstration is reported to have occurred in the southern provinces and troops are being dispatched there.

The Civil Governor, Mr. Yamagata, left for Tokyo today to discuss the situation with the Government.

Linod And American General Thank Otani

Japanese Commander In Russia Gets Words Of Appreciation For His Troops

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Tokyo, March 28.—The Russian Commander, General Linod, and the American Commander, General Graves, have sent to the Commander-in-Chief, General Otani, letters of thanks and appreciation of the bravery of the Japanese troops and expressing their condolences regarding the officers and men killed in fighting the Bolsheviks near Innokhenchka and Yutfa.

The former is dated March 3 and the latter March 5. Both letters condemn the Bolsheviks as the enemies of law and order.

Proposals Of Allies Concerning Dantzig Rejected By Germans

Notice Given Landing Of Poles Will Be Resisted; Poles Line At Lemberg Pierced

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, March 22.—A message from Berlin states that the German Government has informed the Allied Commissioners that the German Government in no case will permit the landing of Poles at Dantzig and also refused to permit Allied and Polish officers to travel without restriction in the territories east of the Vistula.

This note is regarded as a categorical rejection of all the proposals made by the Allies concerning Dantzig.

Foreshadows Military Resistance

Copenhagen, March 21.—Messages from Berlin show that articles appearing in the German press foreshadow military resistance of the landing of Polish troops at Dantzig is attempted or, alternatively, the Germans will threaten not to attend the Peace Conference at Versailles.

Ukrainian Line Is Pierced

Warsaw, March 21.—After five days' desperate fighting the Polish forces pierced the lines held by the Ukrainians who were besieging Lemberg, which was held by the Poles, and entered that town. The Ukrainians are being vigorously pursued. The Poles have captured many prisoners, guns, machine-guns and booty.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAKE SECRET PACT, SAYS LU

Cables Cabinet From Paris That Agreement Will Supplant Military Treaty

Peking, March 24.—The Chinese Cabinet has, according to one of its secretaries, received a telegram under date of March 20th from Lu Cheng-hsiang, China's chief delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris, in regard to the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement. Mr. Lu says in this message that while the Military Agreement will cease to be operative at the conclusion of the peace treaty, he is in possession of indisputable evidence to the effect that the Chinese Government has very recently made a secret "continuation agreement" with Japan, and that this new document is intended to be valid for an indefinite period.

He expresses vigorous opposition to an agreement of this nature and requests the Government to abrogate it at once, as he cannot otherwise ask for the assistance of the Peace Conference in obtaining for China the Military Agreement with Japan and of such other secret treaties as the Government may have made, either with Japan or with other Powers.

Mr. Lu concludes by informing the Cabinet that there is no lack of harmony among the Chinese delegates at Paris and that the Chinese and Japanese delegations are working together in a friendly manner. In his opinion all rumors to the contrary are deliberate falsehoods spread abroad by China's enemies.

SPARTACISTS LOOK FOR AID FROM BOLSHEVIKI

Are Trying To Persuade Soviet Troops To Make Advance Into Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Berlin, March 18.—The National Zeitung asserts that despite their ill-successes the Spartacists are continuing their agitation and endeavoring to restore contact with the Russian Soviet troops, whom they are trying to persuade to advance speedily into Germany. The recent Bolshevik defeat, however, retard their advance.

Spartacist propagandists from Berlin have arrived in Petrograd. It is believed that the Spartacists in Vienna are preparing a coup-d'etat and disturbances in other towns.

BRITAIN SEEKING MOTOR MARKET IN FAR EAST

Investigator Is Being Sent By Overseas Trade Department And Manufacturers

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—The Overseas Trade Department and the Association of British Motor Manufacturers are sending an investigator to Ceylon, Singapore, Batavia, Australasia, Yokohama, Shanghai, Rangoon, Calcutta and Bombay to enquire into the prospects for the sale of British motors.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE PLAN UP IN COMMONS

Question Of Giving Dominions Bigger Part In Government Again Discussed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 18.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Major O'Neill, Mr. L. C. Amery said that any permanent scheme securing to the Dominions larger participation in the Government of the Empire must be the outcome of a common agreement between the Governments concerned and could not be set up simply on the initiative of His Majesty's Government. He referred to the first paragraph of the resolution passed by the War Conference in 1917 favoring the calling of a special imperial conference as soon as possible after the war in order to deal with the constitutional relationship between the various parts of the Empire and he pointed out that under the Imperial War Cabinet system, as developed during the last two years and carried on in the deliberations of the British Empire at the Paris Conference, the Dominions and India have actually enjoyed very effective participation both in the control of the conduct of the war and the framing of the terms of peace.

HUNGARY REJECTS DEMANDS; BECOMES BOLSHEVIK STATE

Neutral Zone Proposal Of Allies Refused; Soviet Government Formed

SWEEPING EDICT

Proclamation Announces Proletariat Now Holds All Powers

PACT WITH RUSSIA

Forms Armed Alliance And Asks Czecho-Slavs To Join It

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, March 22.—A message from Budapest states that, after the chief of the Entente Commission had handed over to Count Karolyi the Entente note laying down the new line of demarcation between Hungary and Rumania to be regarded as the political frontier, the Hungarian Cabinet resigned and the Hungarian Socialist party has taken over the administration of the country, which is declared to be under martial law.

Soviet Issues Sweeping Proclamation
Copenhagen, March 22.—A message from Budapest, via Berlin, states that the Hungarian Soviet Government has issued a proclamation declaring that the proletariat in Hungary have taken all power into their own hands owing to the decision of the Paris Conference to occupy almost the whole of Hungary.

The Hungarian Soviet Government decrees the socialization of large estates, mines, big industries, banks and transports, declares its complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government, and contracts an armed alliance with the proletariat in Russia.

The Proclamation further declares that the State Council will organize a proletarian army against the Hungarian landowners and capitalists, the Rumanian boyards (large landowners) and the Czech bourgeoisie, and it invites the workers and peasants of Bohemia, Rumania, Serbia and Croatia to conclude an armed alliance to co-operate against the landowners and bourgeoisie and calls on the working classes in Germany and German-Austria to follow the example of Hungary by severing relations with the Paris Peace Conference and forming an alliance with Moscow.

Situation Held To Be Serious

London, March 24.—The adoption of Bolshevism by Hungary is regarded very seriously by the British and French press, chiefly as endangering the efforts of the Entente to build up Rumania, Polish and Czech-Slovak States as bulwarks against a German domination of Central Europe. All three States are menaced by advancing Bolshevik armies.

The neutral zone decided on by the Peace Conference was intended to make the Hungarians assist from attacking the Rumanians and communicating with the Russians while it closed the gap between Rumania and Poland.

According to despatches from Vienna the Note delivered by the Entente which precipitated the crisis was dated Belgrade March 19 and defined the zone as a belt 140 miles long and 40 miles wide, virtually shutting Hungary behind the rivers Theiss, Sava and Maros and including the towns of Grosswardein and Debreczin and the whole Bihar country.

Alexander Gorbai Becomes President

Copenhagen, March 23.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that Alexander Gorbai assumes the presidency of the Hungarian Soviet Government. The Hungarian Cabinet includes Bela Kun as Commissary for Foreign Affairs and Joseph Pogany as Commissary for War. The newspapers in Budapest have ceased publication.

Rumors have reached Berlin that the new Government intends to conclude an alliance with the Bolsheviks.

vists, three of whose emissaries are already in Budapest bringing a demand that a Russian army has reached the Brody-Stanislau line, is advancing on Lemberg and may be expected in Budapest in a fortnight, but the Berlin papers seem to be pointing out that the Bolshevik emissary Hudek, when in Berlin, frequently spread similar reports.

Entente Demand Is Refused

London, March 28.—A message from Budapest states that Hungary has refused to obey the demand made by the Entente for the surrender of her mercantile shipping on the ground that acquiescence would mean an end to the traffic on the Danube. (In 1912 there were 190 river steamboats owned by Hungary).

Károlyi's Proclamation

Copenhagen, March 22.—A message from Vienna states that the proclamation issued by the Hungarian Premier, Count Károlyi, announcing the resignation of the Cabinet, declares that the aim of the Entente's further occupation of Hungary is to make Hungary the base of operations against the Russian Soviet army and the land evacuated by the Hungarians will be given to the Czech troops by whom the Russian Soviet army is to be overcome.

Given Terms Of Demands

The note required the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops behind the western boundary of the belt within ten days and authorized the Rumanians to advance to the eastern boundary. Civil government was to be exercised by the Hungarians under Allied control.

The statements issued in Budapest accuse the Entente of forcing the revolution, but the crisis was more probably due to the occupation of parts of Hungary by the Czech-Slovak and Rumanian while signs are not wanting of German collusion with the Bolsheviks.

Dr. Dernburg, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, says that Germany threatened with dishonor instead of security on the west, must turn eastwards to satisfy her needs and realize her future.

Entente To Send Troops

Copenhagen, March 23.—A message from Budapest says that, according to a semi-official statement issued by the Hungarian Government, the Entente Note handed to Count Károlyi, mentioned on March 22, indicated that the more important points in the neutral zone formed by the line of demarcation would be occupied by the Entente troops.

Town In North Russia

Taken By Bolsheviki

Official Communiqué To London Says Enemy's Positions Are Being Shelled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 24.—A British official communiqué from North Russia reports:

A strong party of Bolsheviki on March 17 captured the village of Bolshozero, westward of Obozerskaya. The enemy's positions are being bombarded with a view to compelling his withdrawal.

France Gives Ground For Britain's Dead

Terms Of Treaty Dealing With War Graves Published By Foreign Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—The Foreign Office, publishing the terms of the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and France relative to war graves, explains that the French Government recognizes the Imperial War Graves Commission as the only official British organization entrusted with the preservation of British soldiers' graves in France.

The French Government has presented the land for the cemeteries to the British authorities in perpetuity.

Specials' Smoker Tonight

Tonight the Shanghai Specials will make their very first appearance at the Lyceum Theater, and if everything that one hears about the talent which will appear is nearly true they will probably be called upon to entertain local audiences on many future occasions. Some five hundred tickets have already been disposed of, and those who have left their chances for the door sales will be disappointed. It is to be an all-man show, with cabaret appointments, small tables replacing the usual sober (no offense) rows of seats.

Mr. E. C. Pearce is to be the chairman. He is looking forward to his duties and will no doubt be in great form. All the big wigs among the police will be on one side or other of the footlights.

The program is to consist of two parts. To begin with it will be just vaudeville with all the talent appearing. Perhaps one of the most ambitious numbers will be that of Special Constable Wilhelm Meyer, who will sing the "Toreador Song," and his accompanist will be that accomplished pianist Mario Paci. Part two is going to be a special revue. All the artists cannot sing, and all the artists cannot act, but they do enjoy themselves, which is enough.

SITUATION IN EGYPT SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Change In Outlook Is Reported By Reuter After Earlier Alarming Despatch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—Reuter's Agency learns that the situation in Egypt is distinctly better. Order has been restored in several towns and Cairo and Alexandria are quite tranquil. The only disturbing factor is that the Bedouins are reported to be gathering in considerable numbers in the hope of loot.

Earlier Report Is Alarming

London, March 21.—Reuter's Agency learns that the situation in Egypt has grown worse and is distinctly grave. General Sir Edmund Allenby is returning from Paris as speedily as possible and is expected to reach Cairo on the 25th.

Besides the large number of troops already in the country, reinforcements are being sent and a number have arrived. The Bedouins west of Bahari province have entered the province and are looting. The Turkish flag is flying over some villages. No news has been received of "casualties" among the military but some prominent native officials and several of the Egyptian police are believed to have been killed. The position is not regarded as presenting danger from a military point of view and it is believed that it will soon be well in hand.

REPATRIATION IS TOPIC IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notice Is Given That Canada Is Deporting Interned Aliens Held To Be Undesirable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Herbert Field, Mr. L. C. Amery

stated that the Canadian War Measures Act to remove from Canada any interned enemy aliens considered undesirable and also arrangements were being made, so far as shipping facilities permitted, for the repatriation from the Dominions of alien enemies desiring to be repatriated.

Mr. Garry McGarry, one of the most popular members of the Company, will be seen at his best in the part of the aggressive salesman.

Mr. Verc Matthews is the attorney and the difficult role of Coddies, the madd of all work, will be in the hands of the versatile Valentine Sidney.

Booking for the first two performances has opened at Messrs. Mourie and Company.

Crews Delay Sailing Of Enemy Food Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 22.—A message from Hamburg states that three of the steamers which were to be handed over have not departed owing to the refusal of the crews to sail.

Labor Situation In Britain Critical

(Continued from Page 1)

at Downing Street by the Triple Alliance and the Railwaymen's Union to the Government shows that Mr. J. H. Thomas replied affirmatively to Mr. Bonar Law's inquiry whether all three members of the Alliance would strike in the event of even an unjustified strike by one member.

Replying to Mr. Thomas, Mr. Bonar Law emphasized that the Government intended that extra pay should be given for real night work by railwaymen.

With regard to the 100,000 men employed in the railway shops, who mostly belong to engineers' societies and not to the National Union of Railwaymen, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government could not negotiate with Mr. Thomas concerning them unless the Railway Unions could come to an arrangement whereby Mr. Thomas would represent all shopmen.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had undertaken that wages of railwaymen should not be reduced until the end of the year, when the question could be reopened. He emphasized that the financial position of the country was serious and that the railways at present are costing the taxpayer over half the national expenditure before the war. The offer the Government was now going to make was the utmost it could do.

Rail Men Hold Sessions

London, March 23.—Discussions continued during the day between Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and the Railway Executive Committee and the committees of both the Railway Unions. A further meeting takes place tomorrow.

It is understood that the railway conference today proceeded satisfactorily and there is great likelihood of a settlement being achieved. Mr. Bromley, the Secretary of the Engineers' and Shipbuilders' Society, said that the proceedings were most amicable and the Government was most desirous of satisfying the men's demands. The chief difficulty of the railway situation appears to be to persuade the main body of the men's delegates to accept compromises and to prevent a breakdown by the hot-headed section.

Mr. J. H. Thomas warned a mass meeting of London railway employees yesterday evening against those men who talked of nothing but a strike. He declared they were not friends but enemies.

Settlement Is Hoped For

London, March 24.—The representatives of the Government, the Railway Executive Committee and the Railway Unions today reviewed the whole of the concessions offered by the Government and reached agreed interpretations of them. If the Railwaymen's Unions ratify the terms, negotiations on the remaining items of the program will be continued immediately. The Government undertakes that every effort shall be made to secure a fair and speedy settlement of them.

Frawley Company Arrives Tomorrow

Popular Players Coming From Manila On Fushimi Maru; Will Open Tuesday

The popular Frawley Company, whose opening with "Bought and Paid For" at the Lyceum Theater Tuesday night, arrives here from Manila on the Fushimi Maru tomorrow morning. The Company comes to Shanghai after playing a highly successful return engagement in the Philippines and will probably be here three weeks before going to Japan and Honolulu.

The program for the opening week includes "Bought and Paid For" on Tuesday and Wednesday nights; "A Pair of Sixes" for Thursday and Friday, and "Fair and Warner" billed for Saturday matinee and night.

The first two productions will give Shanghai people an opportunity to see the versatile company in the extremes of acting, for "Bought and Paid For" offers opportunity for emotional acting and "A Pair of Sixes" is a riotous comedy.

Replete with amusing lines and ludicrous situations, "A Pair of Sixes" the story of the trials and tribulations of two partners in The Eureka Digestive Pill Company, will prove immensely popular here.

The partners can not agree in business and finally settle the difficulties by a hand of poker, the loser to withdraw from the partnership and serve as a servant to the house of his former partner. From the "show down" on, the piece follows the various phases of the Company to be at their best in comedy situations.

Messrs Reynolds Denniston and G. A. Forbes are the two principal figures in the production, Miss Molly Mallin, the new leading lady, has the part of the stenographer, one very different from her Virginia Elaine in "Bought and Paid For." The two productions will stamp Miss Mallin as an actress of unusual talents as she plays a highly emotional role in the opening production and an extremely light comedy part in "A Pair of Sixes."

Mr. Garry McGarry, one of the most popular members of the Company, will be seen at his best in the part of the aggressive salesman. Mr. Verc Matthews is the attorney and the difficult role of Coddies, the madd of all work, will be in the hands of the versatile Valentine Sidney.

Booking for the first two performances has opened at Messrs. Mourie and Company.

RAILLESS TRAM MATTER TO GO TO RATEPAYERS

Resolution To Authorise Extension To Be Put At Meeting Of April 9

Among the resolutions to come up before the ratepayers at the annual meeting on April 9 will be that to authorize the Council to sanction extension of the railless tramway system, regarding which considerable opposition has been expressed.

Other resolutions scheduled are those to pass the report and accounts for the year; the endorsement of the budget program; to elect a Land Commissioner, Governors of the General Hospital and two members of the permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers who wish to ask questions in regard to the accounts or other matters connected with the resolution are requested to give notice of such intention before the meeting and ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional resolutions, or of nominating candidates willing to serve on the Hospital Board or Education Committee should give notice to the secretary of the Council before 4 p.m. April 2.

The resolutions in full will be found in another column.

Dr. Daniel Recounts Assyrian Sufferings

Assyrian Archdeacon Gives Lecture Before Church Of England Men's Society

"I believe that now is the time and opportunity for Christianity to be brought back to that land which is known as the 'cradle of Christianity,'" said Dr. Daniel, Archdeacon of the Assyrian Church, in the course of an address on "Assyria in the Bible" given before the Church of England Men's Society at the Church House last evening.

The speaker gave a graphic account of the sufferings of the Assyrian Christians at the hands of the Mohammedans during the war, which reduced their numbers from 400,000 to 100,000, most of whom are now refugees. He told of the wholesale destruction visited upon the land and of the sad fate of the persecuted people. In the course of his talk he paid tribute to the educational work done by British and American missions.

A collection was taken in behalf of the local Assyrian fund.

Returned Students Have Annual Meeting

Elect Officers For Year And Hear Speeches After Banquet

Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the annual dinner and meeting last night of the American Returned Students' Club of Shanghai at the Oriental Hotel. They are President, Mr. S. K. Loh, former Judge of the District Court of Shanghai City; Vice-President, Mr. T. C. Chu, Secretary of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. P. B. Dunn. Speeches were made by the incoming president, the retiring president, Mr. H. Y. Moh, the retiring secretary, Dr. John T. Lee, Mrs. T. C. Chu, Mrs. Miss Ping-shu Hu, the noted writer, and Mr. Yin Hung-tang of the Science Society of China.

To utilize the services of the returned students for the uplift of the Chinese home was the keynote of the speech of Mrs. Chu. She said that returned students are able to forget the high ideals and ambitions entertained by them when they were younger and more vigorous, but a club such as the Returned Students' Club should be an inspiration to all and enable them to retain their high ideals. She voiced the sentiments of the returned students in Shanghai in offering their services for the improvement of Chinese families. She said that the ladies would be glad of the opportunity and of the field of work offered to them through the recommendation of men returned students.

Mr. Yin and Mr. Moh both spoke on the value of the organization of a science society by the club for the encouragement of Chinese scientists. Mr. Yin pointed out that a science society is already in existence, having been established since 1914, which publishes a periodical known as Science and that the club would do well by lending its support to this worthy cause.

Dr. Lee, who had been traveling extensively in North China, spoke on the possibility of the formation of national alliance for American Returned Students. He stated that he had spoken to the officers of the local clubs in Peking, Tientsin and Nanking and that they all endorsed his idea of organizing the different local organizations into a national institute. Consequently, it was decided to circulate the various local societies with a letter, inviting them to join the national movement.

Mr. Loh, the new president, announced his program for the improvement of the club and the feasibility of having a clubhouse. A vote of thanks was then given to the retiring officers.

The speaker gave a graphic account of the sufferings of the Assyrian Christians at the hands of the Mohammedans during the war, which reduced their numbers from 400,000 to 100,000, most of whom are now refugees. He told of the wholesale destruction visited upon the land and of the sad fate of the persecuted people. In the course of his talk he paid tribute to the educational work done by British and American missions.

A collection was taken in behalf of the local Assyrian fund.

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KOREANS BY THOUSANDS ENTERING MANCHURIA

Movement is Reported To Be Encouraged By Japanese For Their Own Purposes

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, March 28.—The following is the gist of a report just received from Manchuria. It may be as well to say that the original report did not come from a missionary.

There is a regular exodus of Koreans from Korea into Manchuria. It is estimated that Koreans are crossing the border at the rate of at least five hundred a day, and that 800,000 have crossed the border in the last few months. The Japanese, for their own purposes, are encouraging this emigration. Notably it gives them an opportunity to seize large tracts of land, deserted by its recent occupiers, or to purchase it at about one-third of its market value. By either of these processes the Japanese authorities are able to offer the land on advantageous terms to Japanese immigrants and settlers. It is necessary to offer great inducements to Japanese immigrants, as they are generally unwilling to leave their native place. Land free or dirt-cheap, however, attracts them. Few Japanese influence.

The Koreans are not entirely rid of their Japanese overlords even when they get into Manchuria, as the Japanese claim them still as Japanese subjects and refuse to grant them the necessary papers for naturalization. Having their claim on the fact that so many Koreans are settling in Manchuria the Japanese are continually seeking the establishment of new consulates, each of which becomes a center of Japanese leading and influence. Japan is thus by encouraging the exodus, both getting rid of Koreans in Korea and affording an excuse for establishing a widespread Japanese organization in Manchuria. Given Shameful Treatment

Japanese treatment of Koreans in Manchuria is not altogether admirable. It is said that the whole intention of it is to make the Koreans appear to be a degraded people and a servile race, and thus to discountenance the influence that the Koreans may have in Manchuria or China. An example of the methods followed is the fact that Japanese agents force Korean girls of tender years to enter brothels, the prices of which are regulated to attract the Chinese soldier and coolie class. Apparently the idea is that the stigma of degradation shall be attached to Korean women generally. In many cases, of course, the child's parents object to their daughter entering this kind of life, but whenever the objection is carried to the point of persistence, and final refusal the Japanese do everything possible

New U.S. Ambassador Named For Paris



HUGH CAMPBELL WALLACE.

Mr. Hugh Campbell Wallace, of Tacoma, Wash., has been named as Ambassador to France to succeed William G. Sharp. Mr. Wallace is a close friend of President Wilson and has been prominent in Washington politics. The announcement of the appointment was carried in a wireless despatch from the steamer George Washington, aboard which President Wilson was returning from France.

To prevent the parents or the girls earning a livelihood; and Japanese influence is so strong that this is quite possible. In many cases actual want drives the parents to give a reluctant consent to proposals that may have been rejected for months. Koreans tell pitiful stories of their treatment at the hands of Chinese who are directed under the pressure of Japanese, and missionaries of all denominations in Manchuria are agreed that Japan is doing everything she can to influence China and the Chinese against the Koreans.

Unless there is some special outbreak, such as has recently taken place in Korea, the outside world does not hear much of these things, for the Japanese control all the avenues through which news passes, so that the world is kept in entire ignorance of the true situation, and the United States of course only give a rosy view of things.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

The Central Government refuses to agree to the action of Dr. Wu Ting-fang in drawing on the surplus Customs revenue of Kwangtung. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be instructed to inform the Diplomatic Corps to this effect.

Both the Yen Chai and the new Changtung cliques are struggling to nominate the successor of Mr. Chiang Chung-hsiang, the Chinese Minister to Tokio. The Government, however, will attempt to retain the services of Mr. Chiang.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd., has memorialized the Government proposing a system for the encouragement of the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco in China. The system has been referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

Obituary

Mr. C. E. Biddle

Mr. C. E. Biddle, for the past ten years manager of the Savoy Hotel, died yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Nursing Home of cerebral hemorrhage, which resulted from a fall suffered last Sunday. Mr. Biddle was taken to the General Hospital last Tuesday when it was found that his skull had been fractured by the fall. Later, on Thursday, he was taken to the Victoria Nursing Home and death came at shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Biddle was widely known in Shanghai and by travelers and maritime men of the East. He was 52 years old and first came to Shanghai while in the American navy in 1898. For a number of years he was in charge of the old Hotel Metropole, which was situated opposite the Race Course, and he took over the management of the Savoy in 1907. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Biddle is survived by his mother, who lives in Oakland, California.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 5 p.m. at Bubbling Well Cemetery and all friends and brethren are invited to attend.

Shooting

Siberian Red Cross Cup

Entries for this competition closed on Thursday. There were 48 entries, 45 less than for the first cup represented by the following:

First Reserves 10, Japanese Co. 9, "A" Co. British 6, Maritime Co. 6, American Co. 4, Shanghai Scottish and "B" Co. British 3 each, and Customs Engineers, Staff, Machine Gun, Portuguese, Light Horse one each and S.R.A. 2. Total 48. The following are the names of the entrants:

A. Q. Adamson, H. J. Barnes, J. Bartolini, H. Bone, A. M. Collico, H. F. Cranfield, B. Dawson, L. D'Oliveira, J. Evans, E. F. Farrant, W. J. E. Fortsath, D. H. de Farrant, Z. Fukuchi, C. P. Grant, A. C. Godby, E. K. How, F. E. Hodges, R. I. Ito, O. L. Ibert, M. Iijima, D. K. Kallwara, H. W. Lambert, M. Leino, C. McEwan, W. McCulloch, A. L. Mott, F. J. W. Motte, W. J. Monk, G. Matsuno, T. W. Mitchell, Nakashima, S. Okada, S. H. Peck, C. Reeves, W. T. Rose, H. Robinson, T. Spring, F. W. Snape, F. T. Smith, W. G. Smith, Y. Tamura, P. G. Tate, K. Tsumada, G. H. Wilder, H. F. Willner, Aug. White and J. Zelenisky.

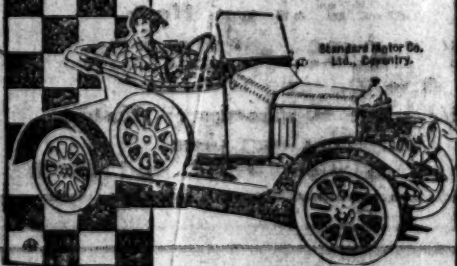
The competition will begin today at 2 o'clock. As the proceeds of the entries will go help to swell the Allied Red Cross for Siberia, entries have been extended till today. The Committee of the S.R.A. hopes that members of the local defense forces will support this competition in full strength. Competitors who may find themselves unable to shoot can enter and swell the dollar entries. Entries are to be sent to Mr. A. M. Collico, c/o Russo-Asiatic Bank.



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Japanese Official In Korea Consults Missionaries

Interesting Story Given Of Meeting Between Head
Of Department And Americans

An interesting story of the relations between American missionaries and Japanese officials in Korea has come from one of the missionaries. The conference was attended by Mr. Usami, head of the Domestic Affairs Bureau of Korea on behalf of the Japanese Government, the meeting being called by the Japanese. The letter says:

While in Seoul on the 9th of March, I was invited by the Rev. F. H. Smith to attend a meeting at his house. The meeting was held at the request of Mr. Usami. He wanted to meet some of the missionaries and get their view-point of the present disturbed condition of affairs in the country and learn through them something as to what the Koreans were doing and thinking at the present time.

There were present the following missionaries: Mr. F. H. Smith, Dr. A. M. Sharrock, Mr. Hugh Miller, Dr. Hardy, Dr. W. A. Noble, Dr. J. S. Gale, Dr. O. R. Avison and C. P. Bernheisel. Mr. Usami was accompanied by Mr. Wada of the Government force. Mr. Smith acted as interpreter.

The first point brought out was that the missionaries did not have previous knowledge of this movement for independence, and not having such knowledge could not therefore have incited it as many Japanese have proclaimed that they did. We each assured Mr. Usami that while we had heard rumors that something was going to happen at the time of the Memorial Service, we did not know what it was as the Koreans had not taken us into their confidence at all.

Usami Accepted Statements
Mr. Usami heard our statements and then assured us that he believed that we were speaking the truth and that the missionaries did not have previous knowledge of the movement, and therefore did not incite it, and that he would do what he could to counteract the report against the missionaries, that was being circulated.

He said that to seek the change of established law is a serious matter, and many will take part in it who will only try to stir up trouble. The Koreans judge not by reason, but by feelings and by rumors.

As to the origin of this trouble he thought that it was due to several things:
1. Points in the administration of the Government to which they objected.

2. Influence of Korean students studying abroad who have been stirred up over President Wilson's principle of self determination. They have heard of the Czechs and the Poles getting their liberty and they have been influenced to make a try for the liberty of this country.

3. One Korean met President Wilson and asked him if the case of Korea would not be considered at the Peace Conference. President Wilson replied that as things were quiet in Korea nothing about this country would be considered at the Conference. "But suppose," said the Korean, "that things are not quiet in Korea and that the Koreans should start a rebellion what would the Conference do then?"

"In that case," said the President, "the case of Korea might get a hearing at the Conference." This word having come out here it has stirred up the Koreans.

4. It has been rumored around that a document had been presented by the Government to the late emperor asking him to sign it, to the effect that the Koreans were well satisfied with the Japanese rule, and that everything was quiet and serene, and that the emperor had refused to sign it, but had been so disturbed by it that his death had been hastened. Mr. Usami said that there was no truth whatever in the report, and that no such document had been presented for the signature of the emperor. Had such a signature been desired it would have been presented not to the old king but the young one as was done at the time of the annexation.

5. The Koreans at Peking had heard that independence had been granted them and that now all they had to do was to take possession of it. As for the Chundokyo, it had never been recognized as a religion, but only as a political organization on which the Government had kept a close watch. Some Christian preachers had united with them in the movement and had been deceived by the Chundokyo. The Christians had been instructed to keep quiet and use no violence in the movement but the Chundokyo had not been so instructed.

Asks For Their Views
The Government had great anxiety over the turn affairs had taken and felt that the missionaries had ideas on the subject as they were in close relation to the people and so he, Mr. Usami, had sought this interview that he might learn what the missionaries thought on the matter, and he hoped that we would speak frankly.

He felt that from the view-point of humanity national independence would be a good thing, but practically it would be only for the harm of the people. Independence would be followed by various political parties with rival ambitions, and it would be only at short time, till the country would be in a state of anarchy such as now exists in Russia and Germany. So he felt that the real welfare and happiness of the Koreans do not lie along that line.

The missionaries present spoke along the following lines:

Dr. Sharrock: In the preliminary meeting of the Christians and the Chundokyo the Christians stood for the British as opposed to the German method of rule. The Chundokyo wanted complete independence. The Christians did not want to strike for complete independence, but at last it was agreed that the Christians would go in for full independence, if the Chundokyo on their part would agree to no violence but peaceful methods.

Dr. Gale: The Koreans are living under a state of mental terror. They have grown more and more apart from the Japanese as the years have gone by. Have great fear of the police. They are a different race and should be allowed to develop along their own racial lines with an individuality of their own.

Dr. Noble: If the Government had outlined some program giving the Koreans hope, they would have been better satisfied. In the absence of such program they had lost all hope, and now feel that their only hope is in separation from the Japanese Government.

Mr. Usami said that students returning from Japan and other places have said this and that, and that the Government plans such things, and does not want to discriminate against the Koreans.

Dr. Hugh Miller: Mr. Miller spoke along the lines of the theory of taxation without representation.

Outgrowth Of Education
Dr. Hardy: The Koreans want a chance to express their own manhood. The present movement is a natural outgrowth of the education that has been given them both by the missionaries and the Government. They have arrived at a state of self consciousness and now they want an opportunity to work out their destinies along their own racial lines.

Dr. Avison: Scotland and England add strength to each other. Each working along its own lines adds strength to the other. So should Korea and Japan. At present Korea is a weakness to Japan and not a strength.

He had urged the Koreans to prepare a manly statement of what they want and go to the Government with it. The Koreans did so and brought Dr. Avison such a list of their demands. They want their own history respected and their own national language preserved. Being compelled to take all their education through the medium of the Japanese language is distasteful to them. They are willing to study Japanese but resent being forced to get their

Famous English Novelist Now In America



JOHN GALSWORTHY

John Galsworthy, famous English novelist and playwright, arrived at New York recently on the liner Carmania. Mr. Galsworthy is in the United States at the invitation of the American Academy of Arts and Letters to take part in the James Russell Lowell centenary exercises in New York, February 19 to 22. Mr. Galsworthy declared the real benefits of the great war are "suffrage for women, real freedom and genuine democracy, ideals which before the war existed only in imagination."

education through that medium. They want a beginning of self government.

Mr. Bernheisel: Mr. Bernheisel spoke first of the restlessness of the student class. They feel that there is no hope for them in this country, and therefore they are anxious to get out of the country as fast as they can. There are reasons for this.

There is no freedom of speech and they know not what moment they

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will be arrested and thrown into prison.

We had a literary society in the Peking College but the Government forbade it and it had to be closed.

Students Are Arrested
We had an annual oratorical exhibition but that was forbidden. Then last time it was held the participants were all arrested and thrown into jail and refused permission to attend school any more whatever. Their orations were innocent but the police present gave false reports to the police office and would not except the true statement of the case. Many such incidents have served to greatly discourage the student class and caused them to be opposed to the administration of the Government.

The Church people also are greatly disheartened with the oppressive restrictions put on them. An incident in point is the following. At the recent meeting of the winter class for Bible study, at the time of the early morning prayer meeting some men were weeping over the state of their own souls, and the condition of the church and praying for a revival, a "poo-heung." The spies present reported this to the police, and the next morning these men were arrested and accused of praying for a revival of political power, or

independence. All were released but one and he was kept in prison for several weeks, and then actually brought to trial. The thousand and more men at the class all felt that he was unjustly dealt with and went home to tell tens of thousands of people of it, and thus many people have rancor in their hearts against the Government. The Christians feel that they cannot even pray for a revival without being subject to arrest.

Loss Of Lands Rankles
The people at large have much bitter feeling in their hearts because of the expropriation of lands by the Government. The old crown lands which were farmed for centuries by the Koreans were taken away from them in many cases and given to the incoming Japanese settlers. So many of these people have been emigrating to Kanto and all going with bitter feelings against the Government.

The above is an outline of what was said at the conference which lasted for three hours. Mr. Usami expressed himself as very grateful for the conference, and we did the same. He said that if at any time we had any suggestions to make to him he would be very glad to receive them. He was asked if the Koreans should desire to present to the Government a list of their desires, whether or not the Government

would welcome them and Mr. Usami said the Government would welcome them.

We all felt that the meeting might be one of considerable significance, and were all glad that we had the privilege of attending it. From this report we see that many of the Japanese civil officials are

quite fair minded, but they have no power. They have absolutely no control over the lawless soldiers who are committing so many outrages throughout the country. The military system is a burden to Japan as well as to Korea. Japan cannot have real progress until she secures her freedom and independence.

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Shanghai Rowing Club Meets

The annual general meeting of the Rowing Club was held last evening at the clubhouse, some thirty odd members attending under the presidency of Mr. W. J. Gande, who was supported by the following members of the outgoing committee: H. K. Little, T. R. Macdonald, M. R. Gordon, E. Aagensen, H. P. B. Jones, E. A. Erickson, D. M. Graham, C. V. Jensen and W. B. Kennett.

The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen: It being past the time for which this meeting was called and there being a quorum present, I will call upon the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

Before we proceed with the business of the meeting I would ask you all to rise while I refer to that subject, the Club's Roll of Honor. Our roll of honor contains 21 names. To the relatives and friends of those members who fell fighting for their country, I wish to tender on behalf of all members of the Club our deepest sympathy and regret. Before we resume our seats I think we should place on record the heartfelt thankfulness of all the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club on the success of the Allies in bringing the war to a victorious end.

We will now deal with the report and accounts which have been in your hands for some days. I will, with your permission, take them as read. The year's work may, I think, be considered quite satisfactory.

Our total receipts for the year amounted to \$11,860.27 while disbursements were \$9,124.01, leaving a credit balance on working account of \$2,736.26. Debitures to the extent of \$2,736.26 were redeemed and the sum of \$758.45 on loan from the Trustees of the Shanghai Recreation Fund was paid back. The payment of these two amounts, accounts for our working account showing a debit balance of \$905.49. In addition to the surplus made, we have turned over the sum of \$1,861.18 to various War Funds. We start the new year with \$4,276.72 and I trust your Committee will redeem further debentures during the year, as there is still \$16,450 outstanding under this heading. For the purpose of comparison you will note that the 1917 accounts have been incorporated in the report. In making comparisons you will note our water account increased over \$400.00 but this was more than made up by the increased subscriptions received from visiting members. Debiture interest remains about the same, but this item will steadily decrease as debentures are redeemed. I don't think there are any other items calling for special comment, as everything this year has been fully detailed in the accounts.

Membership. Our resident membership is 208 against 216 last year, and I wish every member would endeavor to enroll one new member.

Regattas. Quite a number of members having expressed a desire to hold

our Senior International Events in the Spring, and extraordinary general meeting of members was held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of members on this radical change, and the result of the meeting was that a resolution was passed altering the season for International events. The result of this extraordinary general meeting accounted for no Senior International events being held last year, so it behooves all members who have supported this resolution to see that our Senior International events to be held at the forthcoming Spring Regatta are a success. Our Spring and Autumn Regattas went off with great success although your committee would like to have seen a greater number of entries. However, with several of our old members returning from the front and with additional members, no doubt future regattas will have better rowing support. A new system of starting was introduced in the Autumn Regatta by having a starter on the bank who dropped his flag as a signal when the boats were in line, for the men to fire the starting gun from the launch. This new system seems to have been successful and I think will be adopted at all future regattas. Our two regattas netted a surplus to the club of \$269 and in addition we were able to donate over a thousand dollars to War Funds owing to the liberality of our friends and supporters of the various houseboats. Before concluding my remarks in connection with our regattas at Hsien I wish to place on record your committee's high appreciation of the assistance rendered to the club by the Shanghai Nanking Railway who have on several occasions gone out of their way to assist us and without their cooperation I feel sure our regattas would not be a success.

Swimming. The swimming season from June to September as will be observed from the report has been extremely successful. A weekly series was held and our Annual Gala took place on August 30 and 31, being attended by a large number of spectators. A Sweepstake was held in connection with the blindfold race and over \$800 was obtained for War Funds. The thanks of the members are due to Mr. T. R. Macdonald for the very efficient

manner in which he conducted the various swimming events.

Smoker. A Smoker was held in November when the prizes won in the Autumn regatta were presented to the winners. It was very disappointing to the committee to notice that so few members put in an attendance, and if a Smoker is held this year we hope that every member will make a point to attend.

General. The Club's fleet now consists of 4 medium eights, 2 light eights, 1 heavy eight, 6 medium fours, 1 light four, 4 medium pairs, 2 old heavy pairs, 2 tubbing pairs, 2 tub sculls, 4 medium sculls and 5 light sculls. The boats have been kept in first class order throughout the year and a sum of \$557 was spent in maintaining the boats in the best of condition. We have recently received new oars from England and I would ask the members to use great care when using these oars as they have cost us a considerable sum of money, something like \$15.00 a piece. The two rowing machines which were ordered from America last year have arrived and these have now been installed in the Club.

The duties of secretary and treasurer were very efficiently attended to by Mr. E. A. Erickson and Mr. H. N. Olsen respectively, and we owe the fine financial showing to their efforts. I am sorry that Mr. Erickson is leaving us soon, so his very valuable services will be lost to the Club for some time. The duties of the honorary secretary and treasurer are extremely arduous and I am sure you will join with me in according both our secretary and treasurer our best thanks.

You will probably be interested to know that with one exception all our Rowing Cups which the Germans refused to deliver to us have been found and it will only be a matter of a very short while before they are again in our hands, never, we hope, to again be held by Huns.

The gymnasium found great favor this winter chiefly through the Basket Ball League, and we think that this new sport has come to stay

in Shanghai. Unfortunately through lack of funds we have been unable to renew the gymnasium floor but I am sure your incoming committee will use every effort to do all they possibly can to put the floor in better condition for next winter's sport.

This gentleman concludes my remarks.

The report and accounts were then passed unanimously, and the following officers were elected for the coming season:

Captain: H. P. B. Jones.
Vice-Captain: H. F. Merrill.
Hon. Sec.: T. R. Macdonald.
Hon. Treas.: M. R. Gordon.
Committee: W. J. Gande, W. B. Kennett, D. M. Graham, C. V. Jensen, E. Aagensen, D. Campbell, C. Moore and R. Haskell.

2nd EXTRA RACE MEET IS ON THIS AFTERNOON

Eight Event Program To Be Run Off By Shanghai Race Club

The second extra race meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held this afternoon, the first saddling bell ringing at 2 o'clock prompt. There will be pari-mutuel and cash sweeps and the card includes eight races.

- The races will be:
- 1-The York Stakes. Half a mile.
 - 2-The Warwick Selling Race. Five furlongs.
 - 3-The Lincoln Handicap. One mile and a half.
 - 4-The Liverpool Plate. Half a mile.
 - 5-The Goodwood Stakes. One mile and a quarter.
 - 6-The Gatwick Selling Race. One mile.
 - 7-The Doncaster Stakes. Seven furlongs.
 - 8-The Brighton Plate. Three quarters of a mile.



TEAMS PLAY AGAIN TODAY FOR SKOTTOWE CUP TITLE

Recreation Club And St. Xavier's Elevens Meet At Police Field This Afternoon

St. Francis Xavier's and Shanghai Recreation Club elevens will again attempt to decide the Skottowe Cup championship series this afternoon. The teams will meet at the Police Ground and the kick-off is scheduled for 2:45 o'clock. A big crowd will be on hand to see the game after the splendid battle staged a week ago.

The Recreation Club team will be: G. Ganda, L. P. Quincey, M. Seredkin, S. Enamooden, A. M. A. Hansen, C. Smith, A. V. White, R. J. S. Brandt, A. Scoullis, E. J. Cooke and W. T. Manley (Capt.). Reserve, J. Mahon.

The St. Xavier team: E. E. Wilson (Capt.), C. Encarnacao, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, H. Johnson, F. Dixon, A. Gutierrez, G. Silva, F. Gutierrez, A. Aguilar and J. Gutierrez; reserves, H. Garry and A. Horenstien.

Mr. W. C. G. Clifford will referee and the linesmen are Messrs. H. F. Landers and T. Crooklake.

Suffolk Eleven Out Today. The team from the British cruiser Suffolk will play an eleven made up of Police and Football Club stars at the Football Club ground this afternoon at 2:45 o'clock. Mr. C. E. Strutt will referee and Mr. R. R. Jones has been named as linesman.

Anyone whose name appears in the following lineup who is unable to play is asked to telephone Mr. G. Craigie Ross at East 51 this morning.

L. Berter, Clissold and M. Tonkin (Capt.); G. Craigie Ross, J. Robertson and J. H. Johns; E. A. Brodie, J.

Watson, D. Drake, G. F. Forshaw, and A. H. Leslie; reserves, Knight and K. Mansfield.

Game At Markham Road. The S.N.R. Recreation Club and Suffolk's second eleven, will play at the Markham Road ground this afternoon. A special train will leave

Shanghai North Station at 2:45 p.m. The S.N.R.C. team will be as follows: S. H. Ho; Carl Jen and K. F. Wu; T. H. Yang, W. P. Li and H. Y. Kwong; D. Dzong-ts, G. M. Kay, Y. C. Tong, C. L. W. Bailey and J. Chan; reserves, D. C. Lloyd and Y. K. Tong.



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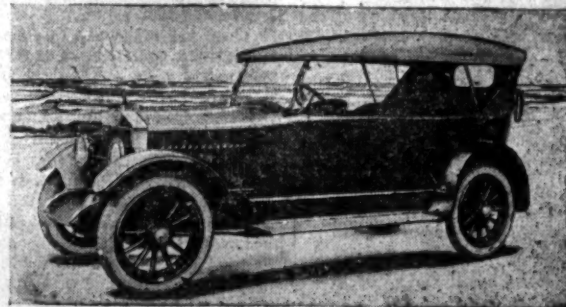
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WEATHER

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IMPAIRED AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 29, 1919

An Honorable Exception

SINCE foreigners first came to China, the Chinese have been the portion of officialdom. It has been deserved. Since the time of the legendary Yao and Shun Chinese officials have been not only a burden on the shoulders of the Chinese people but their despoilers. They have been the insurmountable barrier to progress.

It is doubtful whether this has ever been more true than it is now. Not only is the nation being retarded on the path to reconstruction on which it undoubtedly set after the Boxer uprising but in this very year it is being pushed perilously near the brink of ruin by its officials. It is being plundered and laid waste. It is being betrayed and sold outright to another Power.

But there is always the exception. And it is gratifying occasionally to vary the strident note of denunciation with the pleasant voice of praise. A few days ago THE CHINA PRESS published a letter from its correspondent in Hungtung, Shansi, on conditions in that province. The letter reads like a quotation from a Chinese More's Utopia. It is everything that China should and could be—and is not.

The credit is to Shansi's model governor, Yen Hsi-shan, of whom praise has been sung before. Governor Yen is a Tschun—a word whose connotations embrace almost everything ugly in contemporary China—but he is a different Tschun. He holds to the heterodoxy that an official, even in China, exists for the good of the people he governs, and on this quixoticism he acts. Shansi has under his rule been an oasis of peace. He has suppressed military squabbles. He has put down and kept down the opium traffic and the growth of the poppy. And he has shone on the constructive side as well. He is introducing compulsory education. He is planting trees. He is cleaning up the cities. He writes books himself advising the people how to make their lives better and fuller. And he practices what he writes.

He is proving, in short, that there can be some hope for China. He is the symbol of that hope. And it is a pleasure to take the opportunity to let him know that his efforts are rewarded, if not by the swollen fortunes of his fellow officials, at least by the respect of the foreigners in China.

For Those Back From War

IN an adjoining column is given a letter from a Shanghai resident dealing with an item in yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS concerning the movement on foot to make some restitution to the employees of the Shanghai Municipal Council who have returned after service with the Allied armies at the front. It goes without saying that this paper supports that movement and hopes that the ratepayers at their annual meeting early next month will adopt a resolution putting it into effect.

What is asked is little enough. As we understand our correspondent and other informants, the grant necessary to give the men involved a proportion of their salaries for the period of their absence would amount to perhaps ten dollars for the average resident of the Settlement. We do not believe the Allied residents of this Settlement will cavil at that. It is small enough acknowledgement of what those men did who risked all and perhaps gave all.

We in Shanghai have been spared suffering as few other cities in the world have. We have lived in an oasis of peace and plenty. It is manifestly unfair that those who voluntarily gave up that peace and plenty should be penalized for it. If the present policy prevails they will be so penalized. It can with confidence be predicted that that policy will be altered at the ratepayers' meeting and that the Council will be authorized to make the necessary extra assessment.

The Recent Rise In Silver

An economic question of growing importance, namely, the recent great rise in silver, is the subject of an article by the eminent French sociologist, M. Raphael-Georges Levy, in a late issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Silver, fifteen and a half parts of which, by our French law of 1803, had a value corresponding to that of one part of gold, and the quotation of which had in 1902 fallen so low that it took 42 grams of silver to purchase one gram of gold—this pariah white metal has risen again! When the war began, a gram of white metal was worth only about 8 centimes; it rose in 1915 to 16, in 1916 to 15 centimes, and in October, 1918, was worth about 17 centimes. That is, it is approaching the price of 20 centimes assigned to it by the law of 1803, which authorized the free coinage of gold and silver.

Silver has returned to a market price it has not known since 1875. It has looked for a while as if it might regain the price it had just previous to 1870, that is to say, parity with gold in the celebrated ratio of 15½ to 1. There suddenly rises before us the memory of the hot monetary controversies which filled the last quarter of the nineteenth century, agitated Europe and America, and formed the principal issue in two Presidential campaigns in the United States; which controversies we thought engulfed forever in a past which very few of us expected to see revived! The most fervid partisans of the white metal (or rather of bimetalism) never in their most ambitious dreams imagined so triumphant a return to fortune for their favorite. . . . Certain prophets maintained that it is not impossible that the parity between gold and silver is now the ratio of 15½ to 1—may be left far behind and that in the near future the price of a kilogram of silver may rise to levels at which not 15½, but 15, 14, or even 12 grams of silver will constitute the price of one gram of gold.

The rise in silver was not really accelerated until 1916. . . . During the last months of 1914, and in 1915, the price did not exceed 27 pence; but in the middle of 1917 a rapid rise became evident, which for a short while carried the ounce to 55 pence. At present . . . it stands at about 49, a new level about two-thirds of that before the war.

This rise entailed a phenomenon evident in many quarters. . . . The Governments have wanted to intervene and assure themselves as far as possible a monopoly in silver. There is now talk of pourparlers between Washington and Great Britain for the purpose of procuring for the latter country the white metal she needs in Europe but more especially in India. All the American production of this metal may be requisitioned at about a dollar an ounce.

Normally there is of course a relative saturation of most countries by silver money. But the war has changed this.

Among most of the belligerents the nominal value of silver moneys existed de facto or de jure; gold was retained in the banks of issue, which have multiplied their paper currency; free commerce in gold has been suspended, and its exportation forbidden. Silver coins and those of base metal remain the only metallic money in circulation. The public has seized on these, less to use them as instruments of payment than to lay them by. This hoarding applied not only to the moneys that have kept their full legal tender value; but also to the small change with which according to law the debtor cannot discharge any but small debts. Two-franc and one-franc and 50-centime pieces disappear from our circulation as soon as they are turned into it. However, the Gov-

ernment persists in coining considerable quantities of them.

The Bank of France has congratulated itself every time a diminution has been observed in its silver store. We received our silver pieces into small change and expedited it into our African possessions.

Especially in Europe, newly coined silver money was rapidly withdrawn from circulation by the public, which during the war has also hoarded paper money on a large scale. But the French Treasury can only lose by the continued coinage of silver, the expense of which increases with the rise in the price of the metal.

Furthermore, if the Treasury wished some day to demonetize a part of its stock of silver, it would have no guarantee that the metal would return at the purchase price—which might inflict considerable loss upon the Treasury.

We see no benefit accruing from such operations, but on the contrary a very probable loss. Now the war is over, our circulation will be saturated by pieces of silver money which will burst forth in great floods from their hiding places and arouse disquietude similar to that of a quarter of a century ago, when there was an excessive quantity of silver in the vaults of the Treasury and in public circulation.

The partisans of the continued coinage of silver allege that it is good not to remain under a paper-money regime, but to keep in the public's hands an appreciable quantity of metallic money. We reply that this quantity does exist, but that the larger part of it is hiding; it is consequently useless to try to fill voids that as often empty themselves.

If there is need of increasing the quantity of metal in circulation, that metal should be gold and not silver. On the threshold of peace the great nations of the world will not depart from the long-accustomed, monometallic standard.

But the matter is complicated by the intervention of the Governments, which from the very outbreak of the war put embargoes on the yellow metal, forbade the disposal by banks of their gold reserves, put a stop to commerce in gold, and every way sought to hoard and increase their own stores of gold. This they did to insure the necessary issue of large quantities of paper money.

The present destinies of the precious metals, which the war has influenced in opposite ways, are strange to consider. Silver being free practically nowhere, is subject to the same laws as ordinary merchandise, and to the shifts of supply and demand. The need for small change having augmented since 1914, we have witnessed a rise in silver doubling its former price. Certain Governments have tried to tax it as they taxed other products; but by this time the rise had fairly established itself. As for gold—the money metal par excellence, the legal center of all the gamut of values attributable to human possessions—it continues to serve as the standard in the world's principal monetary unions, although the intervention of Governments has obstructed the gold market. The producers are no longer able to make the sale price equal to production cost, and humanity is likely to suffer indefinitely an inability to exploit the metal which it needs, just because it will not pay beyond a self-imposed price for it.

The situation appears bizarre but is in reality profoundly logical, and a great lesson may be learned from it, which is that the Governments of the world ought by all possible means to put a stop to the present paper inflation to which, under the pressure of necessity, they have been applying themselves.

Correspondence

Salary For S.M.C. Men Back From The War

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—It was a matter of particular gratification to me to see from your yesterday's issue the favorable and sympathetic consideration you have given to the proposed scheme to pay a certain proportion of their salary to Allied Council employees returning to their duties from the war.

It may be of interest to your readers to learn that an increase of one-twentieth of 1 percent on the Land Tax and an increase of 1 percent on the General Rates would produce approximately Tls. 222,000 and as the Council at present have an estimated surplus of Tls. 98,000 on the ordinary Budget, these two sums if added together are more than sufficient to pay the sum of Tls. 300,000 which it is estimated would be necessary to pay each employee a sum equal to 50 percent of his salary.

You state in your paper that Shanghai has not suffered a heavy increase in taxation during the last few years. As a matter of fact it has suffered no increase in direct taxation at all since the war began

and in this respect Shanghai is certainly in a unique position. Now, however, that increased taxation is necessary for general purposes, I can conceive of no better opportunity than the present, nor of any more worthy object than that named to raise the requisite amount as a special levy (which will be enforced for one year only) for the payment of salaries proposed to be paid to Municipal employees.

I am all the more convinced of the justice of this proposal when it is borne in mind that the Council has saved between Tls. 550,000 and Tls. 600,000 out of the salaries of those employees who left their positions to go to the front, after making all necessary allowances and adjustments for salaries paid to new employees engaged to carry on the work of those who left and allowing for the normal expansion of Municipal business. On the assumption that they are paid 50 percent of their salaries they would be only getting one-half of what they have saved the Council by their patriotism.

I am, etc.
FRANCIS FOWLER.
Shanghai, March 28, 1919.

Are Musicians Cranks?

Have you ever had occasion to call a musician "a crank?" Perhaps you can add one of our musical journals in its inquiry why these indispensable members of our society are so termed by those outside their class. It was Savage Landor, we believe, who once paid them the compliment of declaring they had "the brain of a rabbit and the heart of a lizard"—a snarl that, they would retort, qualifies him for the description accorded them. The *Musical Courier* (New York) thinks "the fault lies in the art of music itself, which is so exclusive that it does not lead the mind to the study of science, literature, history, or life in general." It is contended by this writer that "so far as music is concerned, it could exist in a world of its own, where there was nothing but music," and we leave him to the tender mercies of the physician who will think perhaps that he has sometime had to be consulted before music was brought to its present stage of development. Also to the mathematician, who might claim a hand in Beethoven's symphonies; to say nothing of Strauss, who might find himself, by this means, shut up in a vacuum. The writer supposes he makes his point by asserting that the painter "could not paint a picture of any interest or value without going outside the art of painting for a subject. The writer of prose or poetry must go still further afield for his subject-matter."

The art of literature is more reflective, whereas the painter's art is more one of preception than reflection, and the musical art is one of feeling. If the writer does not always reason impeccably, he at least knows his musician from a human standpoint, and his analysis may awaken sympathy for a somewhat maligned if also much-belauded member of society.

There is no particular reason why a musician should be more of a crank than a poet or a painter is. Perhaps he is not. We happen to meet more musicians than poets; that is all. We are told that musicians are cranks because we are supposed to set the erring feet of cranks on the track of propriety again.

The musician must be a man of fine and sensitive feeling. He should be a man of temperament with a good nervous system. If he has not these qualities, he will not be a musician of eminence even though he has the brain of a Darwin and the knowledge of a Humboldt. In addition to being a man of nervous sensibility, he must spend many hours, days, and years in acquiring the mastery of an art that is extremely exclusive and which does not broaden his knowledge of the world outside of music.

"Being thus by nature and by training segregated from the average man, the average man calls the musician a crank—which, of course, is a compliment in one sense. For if the musician was not different from the ordinary man in some ways, he could be only by ordinary, unpoetic, unemotional, unromantic himself, in which case he would be a poor musician."

"But we do not intend to defend crankiness as a quality to be desired for its own sake. We are prepared to excuse the crankiness that sometimes results from supersensitiveness, provided the crankiness goes along with high artistic merit. We think that by far the greater number of musicians are too narrow in their sympathies and need a better general education and knowledge of business. The musician has to deal with the business manager as business man. He has to appear before the manager as an amateur in the manager's art, and the result is that the manager exclaims, 'What a set of cranks these musicians are! How would the manager appreciate it if he had to go into the orchestra or on the stage with a musical instrument?'"

"Notwithstanding the fact that musicians are engaged for the purpose of furnishing the music and giving their best services for the money paid them by the management, the management now and then calls the musicians cranks because they attach so much importance to their musical performances."

The writer will admit "no distinction" per se in being a musician or a banker or a doctor or a politician. "Too many musical cranks firmly believe that there is a special halo for the man called to make music," he says, but "the great art is to be good at the chosen art or trade."

"Beethoven was a crank. If ever there was a crank, fortunately, however, he was also an excellent musician, though the musicianship was not the crankiness. Is that point clear? When he threw eggs at the cook he was a crank. What was he when he composed his symphonies?"

"Wagner was a crank—of course he was! He talked incessantly about himself and wrote about 'I' and 'me' and 'my' all the time. No one would have put up with him if he had not written his great works of genius, which are not cranky, except in being above and beyond all other musical works for the theater."

"Gluck was a crank. He threw his wig at a singer and did other

things that the gentlemen of Paris considered to be very unconventional."

"Handel was a crank, so it is said, because he threatened to throw an artist out of the window when she would not sing his music the way he wrote it. We do not know what an ordinary man would have done under the same circumstances, because the ordinary man is not a crank and does not write music like Handel's."

"Paganini was one of the greatest cranks on record. He also played the violin extremely well."

History is full of eminent cranks who followed various professions, the writer observes, and some of them were killed for their crankiness. However, the crank with his little peculiarities we have always with us:

"A crank never seems to be able to recognize his peculiarities, unfortunately. No doubt Burns had a crank in mind when he wished that some power would give us the gift of seeing ourselves as others see us. A man is on the safe side, however, when he gets the idea into his head that his business is of no more importance to the world in general than the other man's business is. Too many musicians believe that it would be a tragedy for them to give up music and go into the shoe business. But would it? Not if they could live with more comfort and give their children a better education."

Freedom Of The Seas

By way of suggesting to England a compromise arrangement representing a considerable concession to the principle of the freedom of the seas, Professor Edward S. Corwin, of Princeton, writing in the *North American Review*, proposes the following as a possible plan of action:

First, a great limitation of building programs. Secondly, a general curtailment of existing armaments on a scale sufficient to leave the British Empire secure—a matter of which Great Britain herself would have to be the judge. Thirdly, a radical remodeling of the rules of practice with reference to contraband, involving the outright abolition of the right of destruction and the substitution (worked out by Great Britain in the present war) of preemption for confiscation. Fourthly, the abolition of the belligerent right of blockade. Fifthly, the retention of the belligerent right of capture of enemy's commerce as defined by the Declaration of Paris.

The advantages of such an arrangement are fairly apparent. Great Britain would lose her right of blockade, it is true, but as has been already indicated she could probably never again hope to distend this right as she has done in the present war. On the other hand, because she is an island, she must always remain most vulnerable to the exercise of blockade by an enemy. Again, the appeal which the suggested compromise would make to neutral interests would guarantee its observance in any ordinary war. In which a limited number of belligerents would be bidding for neutral favor. For while the superior naval power could speedily expel its enemy's shipping from the sea, the gap would be soon filled by neutral shipping; and by the same sign the control which superior naval strength exerts today even in peace time over a rival's commerce would be appreciably diminished. There is one point at which the arrangement just outlined might be improved from the point of view both of the British and the neutral interests, and that would be by adopting the British suggestion at the Second Hague Conference to throw overboard the whole doctrine of contraband. This, however, is a suggestion to which our own Government would be most likely to give a non possumus. Not to give this thing too fine a point, we have always to remember that to the southward we have a dangerous and treacherous neighbor. Should we become involved in war with Mexico, we should hardly relish the prospect of having to stand by and see other countries stock our enemy with munitions.

Professor Corwin directs attention to the obvious difference between President Wilson's picture of a League of Nations and the British view. The one looks forward to a community of power which should begin to function as soon as peace is made. The other assumes that for some years to come, at least, international affairs will be subject to the Allied nations. Professor Corwin himself believes that it will be many years "before the suggestion of a real internationalization of the seas can mean other than chimerical. Meantime, however, there can be a measure of disarmament at sea—provided, of course there is also an equivalent disarmament on land; and further a recasting of the rules of naval warfare, and these three points sum up what is today demanded—the name of freedom of the seas."

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



the land." To understand the Lolo people this proud claim must be realized.

The clothing is very simple and primitive, and of course, woven by themselves. Women's skirts and men's trousers are just a piece of very coarse woven cloth draped about the hips and let fall to the knees in vertical folds, held at the waist by means of a cord. The mantle completes the costume. It is made of a large piece of coarse cloth fitted to the neck by a cord passed through a fold in the upper border of the goods.

The Lolos are obliged to enter Chinese cities but are compelled to leave hostages for their good conduct with the Chinese officials. The Chinese on the other hand do not enjoy reciprocal advantages, but instead pay a yearly tribute varying from 75 to 150 taels for the privilege of entering the Lolo independent territory that they may obtain the special insect-looking not unlike a ladybird—employed in securing wax from certain trees grown in the hot plains of Szechuen.



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Aboriginal Tribes Of China

This is the last of a series of three articles dealing with the aboriginals of south China. The first two told of the Shans and the Miao. This describes perhaps the most interesting tribe of the three, the Lolos.

By Miss H. McKoon

The Lolo aboriginal tribe of China is also known as Nod, Lolo being a nickname given them by the Chinese and bitterly resented by them. They are despised by the Chinese and called by them a name meaning "monkey-nosed savages." However, in this paper we shall not consider the Nod's feelings and will call him the Lolo.

The Lolos live in the mountain fastnesses of South Szechuen. In a chaos of high ridges and narrow valleys, with some lower ridges and plateaus. These are cultivated to a certain extent with maize, buckwheat and oats, but are used chiefly as natural pastures. There are also some large tracts of rich grasses flourishing large herds of horses, mules, sheep and goats. In the mountains still exist some beautiful forests of oak, birch and pine trees, as well as the silver fir covering the summits. Up to 11,500 feet a marvellous underground of slender bamboos and rhododendrons covers the ground, and here hide a great variety of animals, including bears, wild boars, wild goats, antelopes and deer.

The climate in these mountains is delightful and particularly in the autumn and winter the atmosphere is of a rare purity and clearness. Though there are extremes of temperature—summers being hot and winters very cold—yet the climate is decidedly dry, which helps to give comfort.

The Lolo mountain life is a simple, frugal life, and he is quite content with his primitive hut made of interlaced bamboo strips. Those who in certain districts live in mud houses covered with planks have copied this style of building from the Chinese. It isn't original with the Lolo.

The chief feature of the Lolo hut is the hearth, located in the center of the room, made of three triangular shaped stones, enclosing a hole about 10 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep. By the side one often sees an elevation of three steps of clay looking like shelves—though they are more than that, being a sort of altar where religious rites are performed. This is fashioned after the Greek and Roman custom and is the consecrated spot in the poor man's home.

Around the hearth the Lolo eats his buckwheat or oat cakes, boiled maize or else some stewed meat that he eats when it is cooked. He also cooks the maize in cakes under the cinders. Oatmeal is his principal food, which he

takes with him when he goes forth as a warrior or to engage in a feud, filling a little bag of goatskin with the meal, and when hungry making a ball of meal in the palm of his hand with water from a stream and eating it as it is.

The potato is also well known to these primitive people and is largely cultivated by them. The only seasoning for which the Lolo cares in his food is salt—but he thinks of it as a delicacy. In the villages salt is indulged in as sugar candy, pieces of it being passed from mouth to mouth, each sucking it for a given time! Sugar is not at all disliked, but as it is not grown in the mountains it must be secured from Chinese fields in the valley at night while the owner is blissfully unaware of the raid on his property. The mountain herder, strange to say, disdains the milk of his cows.

The following description will give an idea of the average Lolo house: This miserable little hut is 13 to 15 feet long and 8 to 10 feet wide, being about the same height. There is but one room, with a small recess separated from the rest of the house by a half partition. This recess serves the family as well as the sheep when the owner is too poor to build one outside the hut. He has no furniture, the ground around the hearth serving as a dining table, by day and a place of rest at night. They have no clothing beside that which they wear on their bodies, keeping it on as long as they can, for they rarely have a complete change of garments.

Practically the only household utensils used are the large Chinese gourd like a gourd and some wooden bowls. Then they have some large cylindrical bamboo baskets for storing grain, also sieves and winnowing baskets made of the same material. Hooks on which to hang articles are made of forked branches of trees.

The independent Lolo is probably taller than any European people, straight built, deep chested, with handsome oval features. An Italian writes that in crossing their country one of these men in his service was over 6 feet 5 inches tall and another one was 6 feet 2 inches, saying also that they had the finest shaped heads imaginable. Skin white, nose hooked, hair brown, eyes blue or grey—not almond shaped. He likewise speaks of the women as "handsome," being of a noble and regular type of beauty.

Baber's description of these women is quite comprehensive: "Joyous, timid, natural, open-armed, neatly-dressed, barefooted, honest girls, devoid of all that prurient mock modesty of the club-footed Chinese women!" The Lolos have very high ideas of modesty, which are carefully fostered.

The Lolo is like a child, changeable and fluctuating. He despises continuity in any form, in peace as well as war. He is careless, thinking and caring for nothing beyond the present hour. He is fierce in his vengeance, yet he has a kind heart, being especially thoughtful of those in need, given to hospitality, and when his confidence is won reveals many generous traits in which the Chinese are deficient.

The Lolos on the whole are a vigorous and healthy race. Living as they do, exposed to extremes of temperature with miserable shelter, of course only the fittest survive. Walking being very difficult on the mountain slopes, these people have acquired a wonderful suppleness of muscles, with the agility of deer. Their keen delight in riding and taking part in feuds keeps the men in constant activity, developing a vigor and endurance rare in any race. Always on the alert, always in motion, nothing troubles the mind of this fearless fighter. He especially loves to attack the Chinese, claiming that the land originally belonged to him and that the Chinese are usurpers. Because of their primitive state they fight to the death, fighting for preservation rather than domination.

From a social standpoint the Lolo family is well organized, enjoying its own independence, forming a unit in the clan, with no danger of servitude to a chief. The husband is the unquestioned head of the family and the wife a companion and highly respected adviser. The boy belongs first of all to his father, next to the chief of the tribe, but under the law of the clan at 18 he becomes a sacred warrior. The wife of the Lolo is never such a slave as the wife of the Chinese. She is loved and respected, the intimate and social companion of her husband. The daughter-in-law is tolerated if not loved, and the children are much petted and cherished, girls being on an equality with boys.

The child's only instruction is in physical education. It is very seldom

that even a nobleman learns to read or write. These exercises are taken only in preparation to be future sorcerer priests or pastors of churches, so the Lolos are very ignorant men. They have a writing of their own of about 3,000 characters, jealously guarded by a combination wizard and tutor. On the day that the youth becomes a sacred warrior he is considered of age. The girl is free of marriage only at death, no matter how early or late in life that may be. However, this does not prevent traveling to visit distant friends, even remaining for long periods. She has the right and authority to take care of herself. There are certain traditions with regard to marriage which have almost the force of law, one being that the young man shall select his wife from the family of his maternal grandmother, although the girl cannot make her choice in her own clan. After the marriage she returns to her family. So custom demands. Here she may remain some days, weeks or months before returning to her husband's home. If the wife is ill-treated she flees to her own home and the husband is severely censured by all the clan; if he urges his companion on to suicide he may pay for his brutality with his own life.

The constitution which governs the Lolos most resembles the old feudal system of Europe except that they enjoy a liberty that was not known to Europeans. The tribe or clan is ruled by a seignior who has his vassals and serfs, paying him rent and compulsory service. Each vassal is further compelled in time of war to furnish a certain number of armed men, the number being determined in advance. When once settled in a clan by marriage their condition is not at all undemocratic.

Socially the different members of the clan are divided into three classes or castes: (1) Ognors, representing the autocracy; (2) Ognians, or middle class; (3) Slaves. The middle class remain such through centuries and the slaves can never attain their freedom. There is no social decadence for the autocrat and he cannot fall into the middle class. A marriage under any circumstances does not effect a change in caste.

The Lolo worships Nature and believes in good and bad spirits. The

good spirits are not given much attention, but the bad spirits which are supposed to bring illness and misfortune of all kinds are frequently offered sacrifices, though they have no real ritual. The Lolo fully recognizes a Sovereign God, Creator of all things, but he has not thought of building him a temple or of worshipping Him in any way. Strangely, He is called Jesu, the Chinese name of Jesus. The role of the sorcerer of the tribe is the practicing of certain rites and the rendering of oracles. He also is a healer, offering sacrifices of a cow, lamb or fowl, according to the condition of the sick person. The Lolo believes in the intervention of spirits as the agents of all good and evil, of sickness, but he disdains the giving of aims to the deities by prayer, erecting altars or temples or prostrating or humiliating himself. He despises fetiches and incense, and believes he has a living soul, which at death if he

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News Brevities

Mr. R. D. Abraham will speak before the Quest Society at the Carlton at 5:30 p.m. Monday on the subject "Some Glimpses of Jewish Mysticism."

Professor C. H. Robertson will address the Sunday Service League in the Memorial Hall tomorrow on "Some Philosophies of Life." The meeting begins at 5 p.m. There will be special music.

A joint Farewell Reception by M. Wilson, the French Consul General, and the World's Chinese Students Federation will be given this afternoon at 3 p.m. in the French Town Hall for another 29 Chinese students going for Paris via England on the Kamo Maru Monday morning.

A well-bound and useful memorandum book has been received by THE CHINA PRESS from the C. E. Sparks Insurance Office. Besides memorandum pages it contains a large number of useful tables and information.

The Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service will sail for Japan ports and Vancouver Monday afternoon. Two tenders will take passengers and mails to Woonung, one leaving the Customs Jetty at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and the other at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. C. L. G. Wayne, Traffic Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, has been appointed a delegate to the China-Japan Through Traffic Conference to be held in Peking early next month. During his absence Mr. W. A. Richardson will act as Traffic Manager of the local railways.

The wedding of Mr. R. E. Stewardson, the Shanghai architect, and Miss Ray Tippet will take place this afternoon at Christ Church, Yokohama.

Mr. G. V. T. Marshall, secretary of the British Municipal Council, Hankow, and Mrs. Marshall will leave here for England on furlough on the Empress of Asia Monday.

Lieutenant Roy F. Scott, an old Shanghai Public School boy, has again been mentioned in despatches.

Five men charged with armed robbery appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday, the case being remanded for special hearing. The police state that one of the men has been implicated as a participant in a recent robbery on Chekiang Road in which a Chinese police constable was shot.

Acknowledgement is made by Mr. J. J. Keegan, Treasurer, Shanghai Chapter American Red Cross of receipt of \$100, forwarded by Mrs. J. T. Lunt, President American Women's Club, being a special donation to the American Red Cross as the result of a raffle of a pearl stud contributed by a well wisher of the American Red Cross.

Music Department Elect New Officers

Branch Of American Woman's Club Election Precedes Doorak Program

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club elected officers for the year yesterday at a short business meeting which preceded a musical program of compositions by Anton Dvorak. The new officers are Miss Frances Adams, chairman; Mrs. Brownell, vice-chairman; Mrs. Lowe, secretary; Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Ashley, program committee.

The following is the program enjoyed by the members yesterday:

- (a) "Songs My Mother Taught Me."
- (b) "A Gipsy Song" — Mrs. Thoresen.
- Instrumental Trio Op. 21.
- Adagio Molto e Mesto
- Allegretto Scherzando
- Pinale.
- The Misses Jansen and Dr. W. Billinghurst.
- Accompanists—Mrs. Sem and Miss M. Jansen.

Italy Will Quit If Demands Are Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilson today issued the following statement:

"In view of the very surprising impression which seems to exist in some quarters that it is the discussions of the Commission on the League of Nations that are delaying the final formulation of peace, I am very glad to take the opportunity of reporting that the conclusions of the Commission were the first to be laid before the Plenary Conference. They were reported on February 14, and the world has had a full month in which to discuss every feature of the draft Covenant then submitted.

Tells Of Work Of Commission

"During the last few days the Commission has been engaged in an effort to take advantage of the criticisms which the publication of the Covenant has fortunately drawn out. A committee of the Commission has also had the advantage of a conference with representatives of the neutral nations, who are evidencing a very deep interest and a practically unanimous desire to align themselves with the League. The revised Covenant is now practically finished. It is in the hands of a committee for the final process of drafting and will almost immediately be presented a second time to the public.

"The conferences of the Commission have invariably been held at times when they could not interfere with the consultation of those who have undertaken to formulate the general conclusions of the Conference with regard to the many other complicated problems of peace, so that the members of the Commission congratulate themselves on the fact that no part of their conference has ever interposed any form of delay."

Settling Air Questions

Paris, March 29.—Substantial progress is now being made in the work of the Inter-Allied Aeronautical Commission. Three sub-commissions are already elaborating an International Air Control Convention.

The Commission has decided that each nation owns the air above its territory, but must allow free passage for the aviators of other countries.

An International Aviation Council is to be formed which will be a section of the League of Nations and will deal with all air-traffic questions.

The British authorities propose to introduce in Great Britain a uniform system of training for military, naval and civil pilots. It is thus hoped to train a large number of men to be available in a national emergency.

U.S. MAILS CLOSE MONDAY

The American Post Office announces that ordinary mail to go by the Empress of Asia will be closed Monday at 4 p.m. Registered articles will be closed at 3 p.m. and parcel post at 2:30 p.m.

The British Post Office announces that a parcel post mail will go by the Blue Funnel steamer Elpenor next Wednesday and will close at 3 p.m.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

New Amherst Rubber Estate Meets

The second annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., which was postponed since February 28, was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., 12, Nanking Road, Mr. G. Grayrigg presiding. The other directors present were Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, C. J. L. Stewart, and R. N. Truman. Altogether \$0.219 shares were represented.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:

Gentlemen: Following the usual custom I will with your permission take the report and accounts as read. Before dealing with the accounts I will give you a short resume of what has been done at the estate. The whole area has been recently surveyed by one of the assistants and the area disclosed is 1,920.55 acres, which gives us 162.64 acres more than our previous records. An application has been made to the Government for this land and we are informed that there is little doubt our application will be granted, subject to any small differences that may be disclosed when the Government survey the land. The planted area has been increased during the year by 406.40 acres and Mr. Truman, who has just returned from a visit to the estate, reports that the whole planted area was clean weeded free of all surface timber, logs, well roaded and that when the new areas come into bearing the estate should be an economical one to work. Disease has given little trouble but Black Thread recurs in the heavy rains. The old revenue block was somewhat thinned out this year which will probably temporarily reduce the output. The crop harvested was 35,990 lbs. against an estimate of 33,250 lbs. The estimate for this year is 39,500 lbs. From the planting dates one would naturally expect a bigger acreage to be in the tapping round than 173.67 acres but you will notice that of the 1911 plantings of 240 acres about 140 acres were supplied in 1917-1918. This area had been previously planted by the old company but the trees had been destroyed by fire. The yield per tree was somewhat less but this is accounted for by the bringing in of a number of new trees. It has been found advisable to stop tapping while the heavy monsoon rains are on; this is considered a safeguard against Black Thread. In spite of the increase in all estate supplies the cost of production was 1/1.51 compared with 1/2.07; this comparatively low cost with such a small output you will, I feel sure, consider satisfactory. The great difficulty has been the disposal of our product, it having been impossible to get tonnage for London in consequence we were compelled to ship to the much over-stocked market in Singapore, resulting in the unsatisfactory net price at port of shipment of 1/0.98 compared with

2/1.45 in the previous year. The rupee, as you probably know, is now 1/6 compared with 1/4 previously so that rubber sold in Singapore or London realises less rupees than formerly. I trust that the exchanges of the various countries will soon return to normal. The labor force has been well maintained and the health has been satisfactory. A new manager's bungalow and several small buildings were erected costing in all rupees 11,618.96.

Now turning to the accounts. The profit and loss account shows a net loss of Rs. 4,904.16, which your directors recommend should be carried forward to next year's account. This is disappointing but with the low prices ruling in Singapore, our only available market, little else was to be expected. Now if you will refer to the liability side of the balance sheet you will note that of the authorized issue of debentures viz: Rs. 97,500.00, only Rs. 4,481.00 had been issued, and that the bank overdraft was Rs. 40,602.45, the delay in issuing debentures was to save the company interest. In order to reduce the overdraft at the bank, subject to guarantee by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie and which is now only a few hundred rupees, debentures have been taken up to an amount of Rs. 55,000.00. Remittances have been made to Burma at favorable rates and we have funds in hand together with the proceeds of rubber to see us through to the end of the year. In conclusion I would like to record the board's appreciation of the work of the estate staff and agents in Rangoon and our general managers. The past year has been a difficult and disappointing one for all concerned in the rubber industry and I can only express the hope that things will alter for the better in the near future.

Mr. C. J. L. Stewart joined the board on April 24, 1918; his appointment requires your confirmation. Mr. R. N. Truman retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Mr. S. A. Seth, the auditor, retires and offers himself for re-appointment.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any question to the best of my ability.

The following resolutions were then proposed and passed:

1. That the printed report and audited statement of accounts for the financial year ended October 31, 1918, as circulated to shareholders be adopted.
2. That Mr. R. N. Truman, the



YOUR PORTRAIT

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Burr 2 Broadway

ANNOUNCEMENT of new organization Brilliant Electric Co.

Successors to the Show Room managed by both the Machinery Department: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and China Division Tokyo Electric Company, Limited.

Machinery Department: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and China Division: Tokyo Electric Company beg to announce that, owing to ever-increasing patronage, they have established an electrical shop under the title of the Brilliant Electric Company to provide further accommodation, continuing the business carried on by the Show Room at Nanking Road.

The said Show Room is known as the central laboratory research depot of electrical merchandising, and changed as the organization, there will be no alteration in this respect but extending their field over to the consulting engineers, contractors and dealers in every thing electrical in addition to Brilliant wire lamps, a specialty to the China Lamp Co.

Machinery Department: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and China Division: Tokyo Electric Company thank the public for their past support, which they trust will be continued in the future.

March 1919



A-61

retiring director, be re-elected a director of the company.

3. That Mr. C. J. L. Stewart be confirmed a director of the company.

4. That Mr. S. A. Seth, the company's auditor, be re-elected for the ensuing year.

GEN. BIDDLE 'REPRIMANDED'

Sergeant Reminds Him That Fur Is Banned On Uniforms

London, February 13, (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Major Gen. Biddle, commanding American forces in England, has been good-naturedly but firmly reminded by a sergeant of the military police that he was not conforming to regulations of dress. Likewise Bishop C. H. Brent of Boston, an army chaplain, and Colonel John C. Groom, at one time head of the military police in France, have been humiliated among many officers who have been "called down" for not adhering strictly to uniform regulations.

Fur is not allowed anywhere on the American uniform. But in choosing a new raincoat General Biddle selected one with a very comfortable fur collar. The first time he stepped out of American headquarters he was stopped by a military policeman at the door.

"General, I must inform you that the fur collar you are wearing is a violation of uniform regulations," the sergeant said.

The best the General could do was to smile and hurry into an automobile because he was late for his appointment, but the fur collar is no longer on the coat.

Bishop Brent also erred as regards fur collars.

Colonel Groom, on coming over from Paris acquired a cane, evidently influenced by the almost universal custom among British officers. When entering headquarters he was told that officers were not allowed to carry canes and when he left he was conforming to regulations.

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The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LAFFA, M.D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
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"Your Castor is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
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Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS

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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1919

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NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—
That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 3, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARITOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
R. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
Y. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. DOLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. DOLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.
H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTSON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

Municipal Notification

No. 2502.
THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on April 3, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—
Resolution I. II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.
Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918, be passed.
Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1919, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be and it is hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit, a sum not exceeding Tls. 3,400,000 or the equivalent of this sum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.
Resolution VI.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorized to approve and sanction any such extension or extensions of the railway tram system as it may from time to time consider desirable in the public interest and upon such terms and conditions as it may in its discretion think fit, provided that no right in regard to passenger or freight transport shall thereby be created in favour of any person, firm or company of such a character as will preclude this Community from availing itself of or from permitting the introduction of any other form of passenger or freight transport upon any route or routes traversed by the railway tram system.
Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.
Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.
Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.
Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.
Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Regulations VII, VIII and IX, are requested to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on April 2, for due publication.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

2nd Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 29th March, 1919

The First Saddling Bell will be
Rung at 2 p.m. Prompt.

Admission to the Unre-
served Part of the Enclosure
\$1.00

Tickets may be obtained from
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or
at the Gate.

Grand Stand Tickets giving ad-
mission to the Members' Enclosure
and Grand Stand may be obtained
through Members.

Price \$3.00 each
Applications must be accom-
panied by payment and must be for-
warded to the undersigned before
Noon on Saturday, 29th instant.

All Race Tickets and Badges
must be worn visibly.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21809

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The following are the Race fixtures
for 1919:—

SPRING RACE MEETING—Mon-
day, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th,
6th and 7th May. (The First Bell on
each of these days will be rung at
11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 10th
May (Off Day) when the First Bell
will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING—Mon-
day, Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th,
11th and 12th November. (The First
Bell on each of these days will be
rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday,
15th November (Off Day) when the
First Bell will be rung at 2 p.m.
prompt.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS

1st Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd March

2nd Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 29th March

3rd Extra Race Meeting,
Monday, 21st April (Easter)

4th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 17th May

5th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 4th October

6th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 11th October

7th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd November

The Stewards may postpone or
abandon any of the above extra race
meetings at their discretion.

The First Bell for the extra race
meetings will be rung at 2 p.m.
prompt.

For the Spring and Autumn Race
Meetings, the Loong-fel Gate will be
closed on Race Days.

For the extra race meetings the
Loong-fel Gate will be closed only
while races pass that entrance to the
Public Recreation Ground.

The Race Club's Entrance to the
Public Recreation Ground will be
closed on all the above dates.

Race Badges for Members, their
Wives and Daughters for the year
1919 have been issued. Members who
have not received same are asked to
notify the undersigned without delay.

Non-Members may obtain Grand
Stand Tickets if nominated by a
Member.

Price.....\$3 each for each Race Day.
No FREE Grand Stand Tickets for
Ladies will be issued.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets
must be forwarded to the undersigned
before noon on each Race Day for
which they are desired. Payment
must accompany all applications.

The issue of any Grand Stand
Ticket may be refused without reason
being given.

Single Day Badges of Admission to
the unserved part of the Enclosure
for each Race Day may be obtained
from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or
at the Gate.

Price \$1 each.

All Race Badges and Tickets must
be worn visibly. Non-observance of
this rule will result in challenges by
the Club's officials.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
21806

"HE SAYS, 'BOSH.'"

An authority on the subject says:—
"When the ordinary man or woman
hears that alcohol is a deadly poison,
and that every drop he takes brings
him within measurable distance of his
grave, and when he sees around him
plenty of healthy, hearty people who
take their beer, or their claret or other
drinks, every day at dinner, and live
to a good old age, who are perhaps
more genial, more lovable, and more
generally respected than the fragile
abstainer who warns them of their
wickedness, he says, 'Bosh.'"

ELEPHANT HEAD BRANDY

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

Min River Conservancy

TENDERS are hereby invited for
the delivery, c.i.f., Foochow, of one
strongly built wooden service
motor boat, open, with removable
canvas awnings, 23 to 30 feet in
length, draught not to exceed 24
inches. Engine to be of most ap-
proved type, 12 to 16 Horse Power,
kerosene feeder.

Offers stating particulars, terms,
time of delivery, etc., will be
received up to 15th April by

Hon. Secretary,
Min River Conservancy,
Foochow.

Anglo-Java Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Ninth Annual General
Meeting of Shareholders in the
above Company will be held on
Tuesday, the 15th April, 1919, at
4 p.m. at No. 10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 8th to
the 15th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
J. A. WATNEY & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
21827

The Quest Society's

next meeting takes place this coming
Monday, the 31st inst., when Mr. R.
D. ABRAHAM will speak on:—

"SOME GLIMPSES OF
JEWISH MYSTICISMS."

Visitors are Invited.

Time:—5.30 p.m.

Place:—The CARLTON CAFE.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations,
Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Ninth Annual General Meeting of
Shareholders will be held at 18 Nan-
king Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the
7th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share
Registers of the Company will be closed
from Monday, 31st March, to Mon-
day, 7th April, 1919, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Shanghai, 25th March, 1919.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Annual General Meeting will be
held in the offices of the Company,
Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat,
Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday,
the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14

FOR
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

DO
BE
RATIONAL
USE
A
NATIONAL
SOLE AGENTS
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO., 4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

The Shanghai Sanitary
Laundry Company, Ltd.
(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)

NOTICE
The public are advised that only a few shares are remaining
unsold before going to allotment March 31st. Prospectus with
application forms can be obtained from

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
12 The Bund
Messrs. White, Cooper & Master
(Company's Solicitors), 1 Museum Road
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
(Hongkew Branch), 9 Broadway
or the Company's Offices, 24 Kiangse Road, (Heffer & Co.)
Shanghai, 24th March, 1919.

NOTICE
We, the undersigned firm
of Chinese, have purchased
the Butchery hitherto owned
by F. Pasche, 1117-8 Broad-
way. The same will hence-
forth be carried on under
entirely Chinese management
and ownership, under the
name of the Shanghai But-
chery (Kong Kee). We
solicit a visit to our establish-
ment, where costs compare
favorably with other con-
cerns, and where price lists
and passbooks may be obtain-
ed.

Shanghai Butchery
(Kong Kee)
21812

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms
front and back, (with bathrooms
and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 452.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. FOLLOCK.

TO LET with board, from 15th
April, large attic flat comprising
two comfortable rooms suitable as
bedrooms, or sitting room and bed-
room. Private bathroom and large
landing. Appropriate for two
bachelors or married couple. All
comforts, telephone, tennis, garage
and stabling. Apply to Box 393,
THE CHINA PRESS.

FLAT to let, Central, one block
from Bund, two large rooms, bath-
room, kitchen and hall; electric and
gas can be taken over. Reasonable
rent. Apply to Box 395, THE
CHINA PRESS.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let
with board, one large double room,
bathroom attached, suitable for
married couple or two friends.
Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow
Road; Phone, Central 2321.

ROOM and BOARD. Madame
Antoinette, No. 6 Wayside Road.

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen
Road, large and small furnished
front rooms with bathroom and ver-
andah, hot and cold water and all
conveniences. Apply Phone North
2554.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment,
with housekeeping arrangements,
for bachelors or couple. Very high-
class. Also one office. Apply 51
Szechuen Road.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, large set of
ground-floor offices. Rent Tls. 130
per month. Apply to 10 Yangtze-
poo Road. Telephone East 24.

OFFICES to let, new building, 14
Canton Road, on ground, first and
second floors, from April 1st;
divided to suit tenants. Apply pre-
mises.

LARGE, bright godown, second
floor, Central district. Immediate
occupation. Apply to Box 246,
THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED lady teacher de-
sires pupils for the Chinese dialect
Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TEACHING: British lady is
willing to teach English in Chinese
or Japanese school. Apply to Box
389, THE CHINA PRESS.

DANCING lessons wanted by
gentleman. Apply to Box 390,
THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, young house-boy, clean
and honest, also amah able to wash
and iron. Apply to Box 396, THE
CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, a foreigner with
knowledge of shipping, wharves
and Customs practice. Apply to
Box 399, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, by well-established
American firm, a high-grade steno-
grapher, (male preferred). Pre-
ference given to one having experi-
ence in engineering lines. Apply to
Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

FLAT to let in best part of town,
fully-furnished, or furniture, etc.,
for sale as it stands and flat to let
on lease with all the fixtures.
Apply giving names to Box 400,
THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Bubbling
Well Road, six-roomed house with
attics, Tls. 115. 113, Avenue Road,
six-roomed house with closed ver-
andahs, garden and stabling, Tls.
20. 123, Avenue Road, eight-
roomed, attics, closed verandahs,
garage, etc., Tls. 135. Apply to 10
Yangtze-poo Road, Telephone East
14.

TO LET, Nos. 14 and 12, Way-
side Road. Four-roomed residence,
rent Tls. 45. Apply Morgan Koo,
Bisset & Co., No. 1 Bund.

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-
rooms, two baths. 450-E Avenue
Joffre, modern six-roomed resi-
dence. 20 Yates Road, detached,
eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable,
from April 15th. Apply premises
for inspection; other particulars, J.
H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

WE have several houses to let,
rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125
per month. For particulars, apply
to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking
and Kiangse Roads.

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely
furnished house in French Conces-
sion, with garage and tennis court.
Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA
PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: American bachelor
wants room and board with refined
European family immediately. Ap-
ply to Box 394, THE CHINA
PRESS.

WANTED, unfurnished flat of
two rooms, bathroom, kitchen and
servants' quarters, or small four-
roomed house, at moderate rental,
in the vicinity of Quinsan or Range
Roads, for bachelor with no en-
cumbrances. Please apply to Box
384, THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Five-passenger
Overland touring car, with remov-
able sedan top, completely equipped,
electric lighting and starting system,
spare tyre and tube, recently over-
hauled and repainted, in excellent
condition. Price Tls. 875.00; a
bargain. Apply to Box 397, THE
CHINA PRESS.

LAND WANTED, 1-2 mows.
Prefer Western district, near trams.
Apply, giving particulars, to Box
392, THE CHINA PRESS.

EXHIBITION of Rare Postage
Stamps under the auspices of the
Shanghai Philatelic Society at the
Lecture Hall of the Royal Asiatic
Society, 3 Museum Road (behind
British Post Office), on Thursday
and Friday, the 27th and 28th inst.,
11 a.m.—6 p.m. Subsequent private
auction of these rarities at the same
place on Saturday next, the 29th
March, at 2.30 p.m. All collectors
are cordially invited.

FOR SALE, new Webley and
Scott, 32 cal. automatic pistol,
with 50 rounds of ammunition,
\$45. Reply with names and ad-
dress, please. Apply to Box 377,
THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE as a running concern,
an excellently furnished boarding
house, with all conveniences, in
Bubbling Well district, vicinity
Race Course. Apply to Box 376,
THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, a trained police dog,
bitch, two years old. Apply Room
108, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 28, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/8 = Tls. 4.28
@ exch. 72.6 = Mex. \$5.99

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 107.1 = Tls. 93.02
@ 72.6 = Mex. \$128.13

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.3376
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 278
Copper Cash per tael 1868
Native Interest Tls. .07

Bar Silver 49 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Ex. Paris on London nom. Fr. 27.45
Ex. N.Y. on London nom. \$T. 1.64

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 4/8
London Demand 4/8 1/2
India T.T. 310
Paris T.T. 530
Paris Demand 633
New York T.T. 107 1/2
New York Demand 107 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 68
Japan T.T. 46
Batavia T.T. 27 1/2
Singapore T.T. 50 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 4/8
London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/10 1/2
London 4 m/s. Dcy. 4/10 1/2
London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/10 1/2
London 6 m/s. Dcy. 4/10 1/2
Paris nom. 4 m/s. 661
New York o/d. Dcy. 109 1/2
New York 4 m/s. Dcy. 113 1/2

Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roules

Roules 1,000 = Tls. 100
Roules 100 = Mex. \$7.25

Customs House Exchange Rates

For March

HK. Tls. 3.85 @ 4/8 1/2 (1)
" 1 @ 60 1/2 France 6.79
" 0.81 @ 11 1/2 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 4 1/2 Yen 2.42
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92
" 1 @ 1.60 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ — Roules —

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, March 28, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Trans. "B" Tls. 76.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 137.00 June
Shanghai Docks Tls. 132.50 cash
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 148.00 June
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 240.00
Yangtseepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 11.00

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.75
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.50 June
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 24.00 June

Unofficial

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 25.75
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 25.50 June
Langkats Tls. 24.00 rd. C. N. I.
June
New Engineering Tls. 24.00 June
Yangtseepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 11.60 June

Rubber Prices

Memor. Meyer and Measor, Singapore, advise that the auctions this week showed prices of cents 75 to cents 78 for Pale Crepe and cents 74 1/4 to cents 77 1/4, the tendency of the market being easier.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, March 15.—Today's Rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot, 2s. 6d. value.
July to December, 2s. 1d. sellers.
Tendency of market, easier.
Previous quotation, London, March 14:
Spot, 2s. 6 1/2 d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 1d. paid.
Tendency of market, steady.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, March 14.—Today's metal prices were:
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 76.10 0
American Electrolytic 89
90% Copper f.o.b. 80 0 0
Lead L. B. cl.f. per ton, nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 28 0 0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask) 20 15 0
Antimony "Regulus" (Bel.) 45 0 0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%) 12
Standard Tin (cash) 241 0 0
Spelter (ord. soft) f.o.b. 38 10 0
Galvanised Sheets 24
Gauge f.o.b. 31 0 0
Standard Tin (3 months) 232 0 0

Exchange Chart Issued

The table showing exchange fluctuations for 1913, compiled by Mr. N. G. Halland of Maitland and Pearson, exchange brokers, was received yesterday by THE CHINA PRESS. The table, which is in reality a graph chart, is invaluable to all business men in China and to all others interested in the relations of silver and gold. The chart is drawn to show fluctuations in London bar silver, Shanghai T.T. on London and Shanghai T.T. on America. Also it gives what is more important, the average for each per month. This is of great importance to all those who have to figure their incomes in gold for income tax and other purposes. Business men are advised to get the important chart.

ANGLO-JAVA DIRECTORS MEET

At a meeting of the board of directors of Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided

to recommend to the shareholders at the forthcoming annual meeting, the payment of a dividend of Tels. 0.50 per share.

The result of the year's working may be summarised as follows:
Profits of the two Dutch Companies 920,677.07
Balances forward from last year 16,369.79
G. 937,046.86

which has been dealt with as follows:

Written off for depreciation of coffee gardens, buildings, machinery, etc. 88,427.33
Provision for income tax, 88,000.00
Paid as interest, agency fees and selling commissions to Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. 132,208.02
Paid as dividends to Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. 605,000.00
Carried forward 18,407.61
After paying the expenses of the

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket \$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at 10.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prices, charges, etc., will be divided between the Chinese Benevolent Association and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: \$5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	10,000
1 Second "	5,000
1 Third "	2,000
2 Fourth "	1,000 each
2 Fifth "	500 each
2 Sixth "	100 each
10 Seventh "	50 each
20 Eighth "	20 each
20 Ninth "	10 each
20 Tenth "	5 each
50 Eleventh "	2 each
700 Twelfth "	1 each
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	100
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	100
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	30
4 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	20
4 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	10
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	10
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	10
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	10
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	10
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	10
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	10
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prize	10

4,780 drawn tickets Total \$27,460

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai). If abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	dep.	7.25	9.00	10.00	arr.	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.28	arr.	15.06	16.06	17.06	18.06
Secow	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.35	arr.	15.13	16.13	17.13	18.13
Langhoo Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	arr.	15.30	16.30	17.30	18.30
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	arr.	14.30	15.30	16.30	17.30
Langhoo Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	arr.	15.30	16.30	17.30	18.30
Hangchow	dep.	8.09	10.45	12.02	arr.	16.07	17.07	18.07	19.07
Secow	dep.	8.16	10.52	12.09	arr.	16.14	17.14	18.14	19.14
Langhoo Junction	dep.	8.45	11.00	12.15	arr.	16.43	17.43	18.43	19.43
Shanghai North	dep.	8.45	11.41	14.00	arr.	16.43	17.43	18.43	19.43
Shanghai South	arr.	11.45	13.10	15.00	dep.	19.85			

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	arr.	14.00	15.55	18.35	19.40
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	arr.	14.15	16.15	18.50	19.55
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	arr.	14.24	16.30	19.00	20.05
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	dep.	16.55			

Shanghai office and providing for directors and auditors' fees, the balance at credit of profit and loss account of Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., is Tels. 271,034.94, which it is now proposed to deal with by:

Paying a dividend of Tels. 0.50 per share	248,000.00
Paying the Bonus to Managers and Staffs	14,880.00
Carrying forward	8,154.94
Tels. 271,034.94	



THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail
101	101	0	dep. Peking	19.50
20.25	8.25		arr. Tientsin-Central	17.00
23.45	11.12	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	16.53
23.50	11.17		arr. Tientsin-East	16.45
24.00	11.25	524	arr. Peking	
19.25			dep. Peking	

Local	Mail	Exp.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Exp.	Mail	Local
5	3	1	dep. Tientsin-East	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.45	9.45	11.30	arr. Tientsin-Central	16.85	15.25	20.05
6.55	9.55	11.40	dep. Tientsin-Central	16.31	15.20	19.45
7.25	10.15	11.55	arr. Tientsin-East	16.06	11.25	19.28
13.45	16.45	15.30	dep. Tientsin-East	10.23	8.47	11.56
14.43	19.20	18.08	arr. Tientsin-Central	8.06	6.00	8.30
19.57	22.12	20.21	dep. Tientsin-Central			
7			arr. Tientsin-East			
6.00	22.25	20.31	dep. Tientsin-East	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	arr. Tientsin-Central	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	dep. Tientsin-Central	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.45	arr. Tientsin-East	3.39	0.02	12.28
16.30	6.55	8.16	dep. Tientsin-East	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	arr. Tientsin-Central	23.36	19.20	6.30
9			dep. Tientsin-Central			
5.40	9.00	4.47	arr. Tientsin-East	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.62	8.33	dep. Tientsin-East	19.53	14.55	16.24
11.51	13.20	8.40	arr. Tientsin-Central	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.84	11.62	dep. Tientsin-Central	16.48	10.50	8.77
20.08	18.55	13.00	arr. Tientsin-East	15.30	9.20	6.40

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Hangchow or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

"The Three Castles"

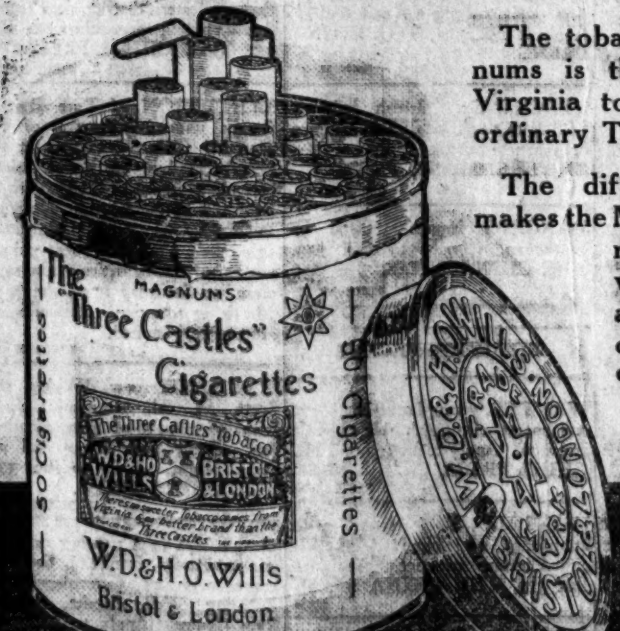
Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Pudukottai, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hongkong, Kanton, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve Frs. 50,000,000.00

Head Office: Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.
General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foonchow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
P. C. KONG, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.
Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Khabex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000
Head Office Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foonchow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
P. C. KONG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
Total \$36,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Guthrie Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STEVEN.
Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Iloilo, Penang, Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon, Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, Calcutta, London, Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, Singapore, Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya, Foonchow, Manila, Tientsin, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtao, Harbin, New York, Vladivostok, Hobei, Peking, Yokohama.

London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,900,000
Kug. Tls. 1,750,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Peking.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Branches:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
Bombay, Hankow, O'Amur, Chanchun, Peking, Harbin, (Kwan, chendze) Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Manchouli, Tientsin, Dairen, Newchwang, Vladivostok, (Dalny) Yokohama.
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 1950
Tel. General: Central 2615 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.
Credits granted on approved Securities.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
SHEW CHU HAU, Sub-Manager.
SHAN CHU HAU, Manager.
Q. C. YANU, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$12,279,500.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.90
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Ningpo, Kiating, Newchwang, Nanking, Foonchow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Haichow, Canton, Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Yushew, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.
SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single note at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved Securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital \$1,920,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director: NIEH CHI-WEL.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:
Tientsin, Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Nanking, Yangchow, Haichow, Fungpu, Changchun, Antung, Kiukiang, Tsinkiang, Soochow, Wusheng, Hangchow, Ningpo, Shaoching, Canton, Hongkong, Changteh, Chengchow.

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Chosen.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
8, 44, Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved Securities.
Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,118,579.84

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office:
35 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
221 Montgomery Street.
Far Eastern Branches:
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West India and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon, Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahal, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostok.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Klucking Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.K. \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H.K. \$400,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.K. \$400,000.00

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Soochow Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 35,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster Bank and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Batavia, Los Angeles, Seattle, Bombay, London, Shanghai, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Rhinoceroski, Calcutta, Manila, Singapore, Changchun, Mukden, Sourabaya, Dairen, Nagasaki, Sydney, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tokio, Hongkong, Osaka, Tientsin, Honolulu, Peking, Tsingtau, Kailuen, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Hanoi, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
In New York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana - Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.
G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital \$1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 559,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.
London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. T. BEATH, Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up) \$600,000.00
Reserve Fund \$15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 1918) \$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.
Banking by Mail.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.
Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.
Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
[Shanghai, Hankow]

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.
Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.
Imports and exports financed.
Commercial credits established.
Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 29 M.N. Hankow, etc.
Mar. 30 M.N. Hankow, etc.
Mar. 31 M.N. Hankow, etc.
Apr. 1 M.N. Hankow, etc.
Apr. 2 M.N. Hankow, etc.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Gulden 70,000,000 (about \$5,833,333)

Reserve Fund—
Gulden 12,760,288 (about \$1,063,357)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Medan, Singapore, Bandoeng, Padang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Palembang, Soerakarta, Djember, Pakalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djokjakarta, Penang, Tegal, Hongkong, Pontianak, Telok-Beton, Kota-Radia, Rangoon, Tientsin, Langkat, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar.

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYNBERG, General Manager.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong Market as compiled on March 25, 1919.

Butcher's Meat
Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 25-30
Veal " 25-30

Fish
Bream per lb. 18-20
Cod " 18-20
Mandarin " 25-30
Mackerel " 18-20
Pomfret " 30-40
Salmon " 18-20
Sardines " none
Soles " 18-20
Whitebait " 20-25

Game, Poultry and Eggs
Deer each none
Duck " 60-90
Eggs per doz. 16-18
Fowl per lb. 18-20
Turkey " 45-60
Hare " none
Partridge " none
Pheasant " none
Pigeons " 20-25
Plover " 4-10
Quail " 20-25
Snipe " 14-16
Teal " 14-16
Wild Duck " 20-40
Geese each \$1.00-\$1.30
Wild Geese " none
Wild Pigeons " none
Woodcock " 40-50

Fruit
Apples per lb. none
Bananas " 13-25
Cherries " 6-7
Chestnuts " none
Figs per doz. none
Grapes per lb. none
Lemons each 8-10
Lichees per lb. none
Mangoes each 15-20
Mongroos per doz. none
Melons each none
Oranges per lb. 10-14
Peaches " none
Pears " 10-12
Persimmons " none
Pineapples " none
Plums " none
Pumpkins each 16-20
Pineapples " none
Strawberries per lb. none
Walnuts " 13-14

Vegetables
Artichokes per lb. 3-4
Asparagus per doz. none
Broad Beans per lb. 5-6
Beetroot per bunch 3-4
Bamboo Shoots per lb. 10-12
Cabbage " 8-10
Carrots per bunch 5-6
Cauliflower each 10-15
Celery per bunch 8-10
Egg Plant per lb. 6-8
French Beans " 20-25
Green Corn " none
Leeks per bunch 5-6
Mushrooms per lb. 10-12
Onions " 5-6
Parsnips per bunch 3-4
Peas per lb. 8-10
Potatoes per picul \$2.40-\$2.50
Radishes per bunch 1-2
Spinach per lb. 10-12
Tomatoes per bunch 5-6
Turnips " 5-6

Grain and Flour
Flour American per 50 lbs. \$4.00
Flour Australian " \$4.00
Flour Shanghai " \$2.10
Rice per 200 lbs. \$7.50

Milk
Foreign dairies per bottle 30
Chinese dairies " 17

Fodder
Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.85
Brass " \$2.50

Fuel
House Coal per ton \$19.00
Stove Coal per ton \$22.00
Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00

Laundry
Per 100 articles \$5.00-4.00
E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:

37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSITS

Exchange Bought and Sold

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

Travellers' Checks

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takekita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Newcomb, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfong, Captain Johannessen, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taise Maru, Captain G. Kamamura, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Footing Wharf on Monday, March 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Lucho, tons 2,888, Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, March 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Suwo, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday, April 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Capt. S. Kusaki, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Tuesday, April 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. Feiching, Captain J. Smith, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hothow, Captain Dillon, will leave on Sunday, March 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chenan, Captain Laver, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chenan, Captain Laver, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, March 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 31, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R. N. R. will leave on Tuesday, April 1, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R. N. R. will leave on Tuesday, April 1, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R. N. R. will leave on Tuesday, April 1, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott R. N. R. will leave on Tuesday, April 1, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Colombia Mar. 1
Stanley Dollar Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru Mar. 8

For Tacoma
Africa Maru Mar. 6

For Vancouver
Empress of Russia Mar. 15
Empress of Japan Mar. 23

For New York via Panama
Bloemfontein Mar. 9
Bolton Castle Mar. 21

For London, etc.
Kilano Maru Mar. 3
Celebes Maru Mar. 8
Hyaon Mar. 7

Gleniffer Mar. 8
Hector Mar. 12
Atrous Mar. 13
Novara Mar. 13

Nora Mar. 13
Bendoran Mar. 16
Inaba Maru Mar. 17
Pyrrhus Mar. 19

Alpe Maru Mar. 28

For Liverpool
Hector Mar. 12

For Antwerp
Tsuruga Maru Mar. 23

For Bombay
Dilwara Mar. 11

For Saigon
City of St. Helens Mar. 8

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Lucho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taise Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, from Dally, arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will leave for the same port via Tientsin this morning at eight o'clock.

The I.C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kame Maru, with mails, left Moli for Shanghai on Thursday and may be expected to arrive today.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woonung, Lucny, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatum, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Footing at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

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S.S. Ecuador April 28	S.S. Colombia May 3
S.S. Colombia May 24	S.S. Venezuela May 31

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

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(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 25 Mar. 28
This steamer will call at Antwerp.
*ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Salto, April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. arr. leave.

ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Apr. 13 Apr. 14
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 16 Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG
CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane, Apl. 1 Apl. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).
KOKOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki, Apr. 1 Apr. 2

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS AND FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).
SIMA MARU (2,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, May 27 Mar. 28

KOKOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki, April 6
*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA,

Manager.
OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI

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Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

For Hongkong
Via Manila

Empress of Asia Mar. 31
Monteagle Apr. 3
Empress of Russia May 3
Empress of Japan May 10
Empress of Asia May 31
Empress of Russia June 6

*Monteagle calls at Moli
*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

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TENYO MARU For Hongkong	April 19
TENYO MARU For San Francisco	May 8
SHINYO MARU For San Francisco	May 24

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING" APRIL 6th
S.S. "CHINA" APRIL 25th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" JUNE 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
*S.S. "CHINA" APRIL 9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN,

Acting Agent,
CORNER SECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS

PHONE CENTRAL 4773

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sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads

knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

